

The SILENT WORKER

Proceedings of the
Fourteenth Trien-
nial Convention of
the National Asso-
ciation of the Deaf,
Atlanta, Georgia



FEBRUARY 1925
Vol. 37 No. 5

25 cents
the Copy

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This MAGAZINE is always found in the homes of all up-to-date deaf and on the tables of many of their hearing friends. It keeps you posted on what is taking place in the world of the Deaf. It gives you viewpoints not brought out in any other paper of the Deaf.

The SILENT WORKER tells you everything which the deaf and their friends are doing. It keeps you in step with the accomplishments of the deaf. Foreign deaf frequently contribute articles to this magazine. It has a corps of distinguished staff writers who are always on the alert to give first hand impressions about the deaf.



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The Silent Worker

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PROCEEDINGS

*Of the Fourteenth Triennial Convention of the National Association
of the Deaf Held at Atlanta, Georgia,
August 13-18, 1923*

Monday Evening Session

August 13

The opening session of the Fourteenth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf was called to order by President James H. Cloud, at 7:30 P.M., in the Tabernacle, Atlanta, Georgia.

Monday, August 13, had been designated "Gallaudet Day."

The Tennessee School band, led by Mr. F. G. Fancher, opened the program with an appropriate selection.

The Reverend S. M. Freeman, of Atlanta, delivered the invocation.

"America" was recited by a chorus of thirteen, led by Mrs. J. H. McFarlane of Alabama.

Mr. L. B. Dickerson, Chairman of the Local committee and President of the Georgia Branch of the N. A. D., welcomed the convention on behalf of the deaf of Atlanta and the South.

The Hon. Clifford Walker, Governor of Georgia, was unable to be present. Welcome to the city of Atlanta was extended by the Hon. Walter A. Sims, in a neat speech that won applause from the audience. Mr. W. F. Crusselle, representing the Atlanta press, and Mr. Fred J. Coledge, representing the business men of Atlanta, also delivered addresses of welcome.

Responses were made by Mr. James M. Stewart of Michigan, Mr. A. L. Roberts of Illinois, and Mr. Marcus L. Kenner of New York.

President Cloud announced the appointment of the following convention committees:

Enrollment: Mr. Ross A. Johnson, Mr. W. E. Gholdston, Mr. Fred J. Hart, Mrs. J. G. Bishop, Mrs. J. H. McFarlane.

Necrology: Mr. A. B. Greener, Mrs. A. L. Roberts.

Resolutions: Rev. H. L. Tracy, Rev. S. M. Freeman, Mr. M. L. Kenner, Mr. F. A. Moore, Mr. Dudley W. George.

Auditing: Mr. H. McP. Hofsteater, Mr. J. M. Robertson.

Announcements were made by Chairman Dickerson of the Local committee regarding arrangements for the morrow.

A selection, "Dixieland," was rendered by the Tennessee School band, following which adjournment was taken.

RECEPTION

At the close of the opening exercises, the members of the convention repaired to the Hotel Ansley Roof Garden, where a reception was tendered them by the Local committee. The Garden was appropriately decorated. President and Mrs.



Photo. by W. T. Brown
CHARTER MEMBERS N. A. D., 43 YEARS AFTER, AT STONE MOUNTAIN, GA., AUGUST 15, 1923
Left to right; W. S. Johnson, Osce Roberts, Lars M. Larson, A. B. Greener, Mrs. D. W. George, Thomas F. Fox, S. M. Freeman

Cloud occupied a dais at one end of the room, flanked on either side by guards of honor. A company of dancers engaged especially for the occasion gave an exhibition of fancy dancing that elicited great applause. Several other features made up the entertainment of the evening, following which refreshments were served.

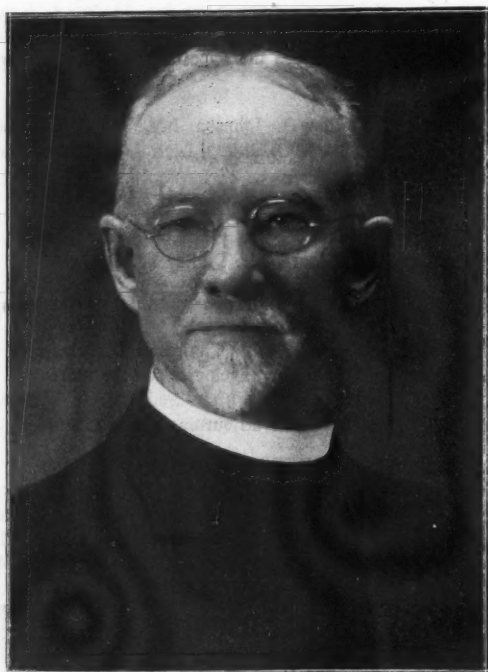
Tuesday Morning Session

(Georgia-Tennessee Day)

The convention was called to order at 9:15 A.M. by President Cloud, on the Hotel Ansley Roof Garden.

Band selection, "First in Action."

Invocation by the Rev. J. W. Michaels of Arkansas.



DR. JAMES H. CLOUD
President

GAVEL TO PRESIDENT CLOUD

The Rev. S. M. Freeman at this point presented President Cloud with a gavel made from wood obtained from the favorite tree of Joel Chandler Harris, creator of "Br'er Rabbit," and one of the outstanding literary characters of the South.

The Secretary-Treasurer read telegrams and letters of greeting from the following: Dr. Percival Hall, president of Gallaudet College; Mr. J. W. Jones, superintendent of the Ohio School; H. C. Anderson, president N. F. S. D.; F. P. Gibson, secretary N. F. S. D.; G. M. McClure, president Kentucky Association of the Deaf; Mrs. Nellie Pierce Allabough; Dr. Olaf Hanson and L. O. Christenson; Chicago Division No. 1, N. F. S. D.; Greater New York Branch, N. A. D.; Silent Athletic Club of Chicago; John A. Roach; Manhattan Division No. 87, N. F. S. D.; and Mary Alice Eickhoff, youngest Life Member.

TIME LIMIT FOR SPEAKERS

Mr. Greener, of Ohio, moved to limit each speaker to five minutes, except in the case of a prepared paper, which he would allot ten minutes. Seconded by Mr. Freeman.

President Cloud called Mr. McFarlane to the chair and took the floor against the motion, maintaining that the members of the convention came to hear discussion and not to limit it, and that if the order of business could not be dispatched within the time limit, such a motion would then be in order. Mr. Fortune, of North Carolina, said that as the Association meets only once in three years it did not seem right to limit discussion; that speakers should be given enough time to bring out their ideas and to make clear the aims of the Association. Dr. Fox thought that the latter point was well taken, saying that he had a report full of figures that could not be given in ten minutes, that his report had been prepared with care, as had other reports that would come before the convention, and in order to get reports through in the allotted ten minutes the speaker would have to sign at express speed and thus spoil the effect.

Mr. Kenner, of New York, moved to vote on the proposition. Mr. Greener's motion was defeated.

The Convention Poem, "Atlanta's Triumph," written by Mr. J. H. McFarlane, of Alabama, was recited by Miss Clara Belle Rogers of South Carolina.

ATLANTA'S TRIUMPH

By J. H. McFARLANE

Radiant scene! most fitly set
Under fairest southern skies!
What long-cherished hopes are met
In these myriad listening eyes!
Glad reunions here recall
Dates that trail from sea to sea:
Now the greatest of them all—
Hail, "Atlanta—Twenty-Three"!

Happy juncture—time and place
Born of countless cycles past!
Fervent purpose shaped and planned
Till, as by a magic hand,
Things our fondest dreams forecast
Here taking striking form and grace—
Greet the grand old N. A. D.
Now in years turned Forty-Three.

City of the Southland's pride,
Gateway to this glorious land—
Hers a welcome warm and wide;
Thrilled the throngs that grasp her hand,
See her reels of sights galore,
Take the proffered magic key
That unlocks her pleasure store
Freely for the N. A. D.

Ours the strength of dauntless right
That inspires our noble stand,
Pulsates in each loyal heart
That exults in being a part
Of our onward moving band
In its spread of potent light
Hope-lit sign in which we see
Victory for the N. A. D.

Secretary-Treasurer Roberts read the official call for the convention:

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE FOURTEENTH TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

In accordance with the vote taken by the Executive Board, call is hereby issued for the Fourteenth Triennial convention of the National Association of the Deaf to meet in the City of Atlanta, State of Georgia, from August 13 to 18, 1923, Monday to Saturday, inclusive.

JAMES H. CLOUD, *President*.
ARTHUR L. ROBERTS, *Secretary*.

May 1, 1923.

Rev. Mr. Tracy was called to preside, and President Cloud delivered his address:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CLOUD

The invitation to hold the Fourteenth Triennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf at Atlanta was entirely unsolicited and wholly unexpected. Moreover it came as a complete surprise. Only two years ago Atlanta entertained, in royal fashion, the Eighth Triennial Convention of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, which many of you attended. With all due appreciation of the entertainment accorded the Society in other cities the entertainment accorded it here in Atlanta was after the manner, and on a scale, befitting the famed hospitality of the South and eclipsed anything of the kind previously attempted in the history of the N. F. S. D. With such an enviable record to her credit it was generally supposed that Atlanta would once more resume "the even tenor of her way," and take a "much needed rest." But Atlanta did nothing of the kind. No sooner was the entertainment of the N. F. S. D. practically out of the way than she took upon herself the still greater task of entertaining our Association which, at its previous convention at Detroit, had the largest attendance of the deaf in the history of the world. So here we are. Atlanta's courage and Atlanta's enterprise command our unstinted admiration. Atlanta is commonly referred to as being "the heart of the South." The heart of the South certainly is in the right place.

Like most great enterprises our Association had a modest beginning. At the first convention held in Cincinnati 43 years ago 81 members enrolled. Our first local chairman and first president, Mr. R. P. MacGregor, tells me that the total expense incurred in getting the first convention under way amounted to less than ten dollars. At our pervious convention at Detroit 2589 members enrolled and the Local Committee handled a fund amounting to \$5,215.19. From being an affair of a few individuals the entertainment of our conventions be-

came a city, later a state, and now it is a sectional affair, the affair of the Southern Section, with the magic city of Atlanta as the hostess.

Only those who have gone through the long and trying experience of convention preparation work can well appreciate the magnitude of such an undertaking and the detail necessary to bring it to a successful conclusion. As one who has kept in close touch with the Local, the Program, and other Committees having the convention preparations in hand I beg here to express my great admiration and hearty appreciation of their most willing, efficient, and self-sacrificing work. In thus voicing my appreciation and thanks I truly believe I am speaking for every member of this Association. I also thank, individually and collectively, the members of the Executive Board and of the various Bureaus and Committees for their cordial, efficient, and effective co-operation. The numerous papers and magazines throughout the country devoted to the welfare of the deaf, with possibly an exception here and there, have been quite friendly towards our Association and have done much to promote its objectives. To such helpful friends we extend our sincere thanks and bespeak their continued interest. Among these *THE SILENT WORKER*, *The Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, *The Frat*, *The Jewish Deaf*, *The Deaf Citizen*, and last but not least, *THE NATIONAL OPTIMIST*, published here in Atlanta, the latest addition to the "little paper family," have been especially helpful. They have earned and should be accorded the appreciation and patronage of our membership.

For several years prior to the Detroit convention our Association issued a small quarterly bulletin,—the *Nad*,—which was sent free to members. The work required in getting out this bulletin, the increase in the cost of paper, printing, and the added cost of postage incident to the unprecedented growth in membership, made it more and more expensive and difficult to get it out regularly. Fortunately something over a year ago the publishers of *THE SILENT WORKER*, Trenton, N. J., an old established illustrated monthly magazine having a large general circulation, offered sufficient space for all official Association matter in their periodical, together with a reduction of 25% in the subscription price to members, and without cost to the Association. This offer was considered advantageous to the Association and was accepted. The new arrangement took effect in the issue of *THE SILENT WORKER* for July, 1922, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it has proven to be quite satisfactory to all concerned.

There have been a number of additions to the life membership list of our Association since the ten dollar fee became effective at Detroit. This fee places life membership in the Association within the reach of every one. And every one should take advantage of it, our hearing friends who are eligible to



FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE DEAF AT BELLEVUE HOUSE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Among those in the front row are: Prof. George, of Illinois; Dr. Fox, of New York; MacGregor, of Ohio; Henry C. Rider, of Malone, N. Y.; Edwin A. Hodgson of New York, and Osce Roberts, of Alabama.

associate membership,—as well as the deaf. Eventually if not soon the entire membership of the Association will be composed of life members. Had the 2589 members at Detroit enrolled as life members, as they could and should have done, the endowment fund of our Association, into which all life membership fees go, would now exceed \$25,000. This together with additional fees constantly coming in would soon afford sufficient income whereby the Association would be enabled to maintain headquarters with a paid official in charge giving all of his time to Association affairs. Until such a development has been reached we will be handicapped in our efforts to educate the public as to the deaf and get a square deal for ourselves.

The Branch idea of affiliation with the National Association seems to be gaining in favor. There has been an increase in the number of State and City Branches. The New Jersey State Branch has sent an official delegate to this convention. Other Branches may have done likewise. As Branches multiply in number the delegate plan of representation will come more prominently to the fore. There should be no hesitation on the part of State Associations to affiliate with the N. A. D. By so doing they will lose none of their present rights or prerogatives and will gain in prestige and power that comes with affiliation. Members of our Association are urged to work for the affiliation of their respective state organizations with our National Association.

Since the previous convention it has been found advisable to create two new Bureaus. One was for the Investigation of certain stocks and shares which the deaf have been urged to buy. In this work our Association has been officially affiliated with the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf which co-operation has been advantageous to members of both organizations and also to non members. This Bureau was composed of Mr. Samuel Frankenheim, of New York, representing the N. A. D.; Mr. J. C. Howard, of Duluth, representing the N. F. S. D., and Mr. A. L. Roberts, of Chicago, representing both organizations. The other, the Traffic Bureau, in charge of Mr. W. W. Beadell, Arlington, N. J., aims to secure for deaf autoists the freedom of the public highways. Notable progress has been made, as Mr. Beadell's report will show, but much still remains to be done. Mr. Beadell, fortunately, is located in the territory whence comes the greatest opposition to deaf autoists, is deeply interested in the matter, and eminently well qualified to contend for our rights on the road. The Deaf of the country should keep a careful watch for hostile legislation in their respective communities and report every case to Mr. Beadell who will be glad to render such assistance as his Bureau may be able to give. Deaf autoists are especially cautioned against being responsible for any accident, or infraction of the traffic rules, so as not to endanger the rights already secured and others for which we are contending. The American Association for the Promotion of Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, and the American Convention of Instructors of the Deaf, have both gone on record as favoring the deaf autoist, otherwise qualified, being accorded the same privileges as people who possess normal hearing. This is a matter concerning which all the deaf are united in a common objective regardless as to how or where educated or at what age or from what cause deafness resulted. I am sure the members of this Association appreciate the endorsement of the Speech and Instructors Associations of our contention for equal rights on the public highways. The deaf of the District of Columbia, with the co-operation of President Hall of Gallaudet College, and of Pennsylvania under the aggressive leadership of the Rev. F. C. Smielau, are the latest victors in their contention for equal rights and to them we extend our hearty congratulations.

It is very gratifying to record the recent creation of a Division for the Deaf in the Department of Printing and Labor of North Carolina. The general provisions of the act follow closely the Minnesota law enacted in 1913, which is the pioneer in its special field and the basis of a similar proposition brought to the attention of Congress in 1914 where it is still pending. I am convinced that in course of time there will be a Labor Bureau or Division for the Deaf in practically every state. Members of this Association are urged to work for such a Division or Bureau in their home states, and also for better and up-to-date industrial instruction in the schools. The handicap of deafness is serious not because it incapacitates a man from working, for it does not, but it acts in many cases as an almost unsurmountable barrier to his obtaining work. The general public does not know the deaf and not knowing them is not always inclined to give them a square deal in the matter of employment. The deaf do not ask for pity or sympathy but they do ask for a fair

opportunity in positions they are capable of filling. A Bureau or Division for the Deaf in the State Department of Labor, in charge of a capable official, will help ameliorate the usual difficulties in the matter of obtaining employment. It will serve as a clearing house between the man and the job. It will enlighten employers, where need be, as to the capabilities of deaf workers. It will seek to minimize prejudices and misunderstandings as affecting the deaf workers. It will pave the way for new vocations and steady employment. Its influence will also be reflected on the industries as taught in the schools. We know that where the deaf have been given a fair trial and a square deal they have made good. Mr. Henry Ford, who needs no introduction to any audience, in the story of his life published in McClure's Magazine, says of the many deaf workmen employed in his factories: "No particular consideration has to be given to the deaf and dumb employees. They do their work 100 percent." Mr. Sherman of the Sherman Woolen Mills in Des Moines, speaking to Mr. Gemmill, Secretary of the Iowa State Board of Education, concerning the deaf women employed in the mills says: "They attend strictly to business, take directions well, and they do good honest work." Such testimonials can be multiplied many times over and still leave a vast area of virgin soil for a Labor Bureau for the Deaf to cultivate.

Since the Detroit convention Mr. Schroeder of St. Paul, member and treasurer of the De L'Epee Memorial Statue Committee since the inception of the project in 1913, resigned as treasurer and also as a member of the Committee. An audit of his accounts was arranged for through Mr. J. C. Howard of the Howard Investment Co., of Duluth, and after the same had been duly certified the fund was transferred for temporary custody to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Samuel Frankenheim, of New York. Mr. Schroeder's services on the Committee are appreciated and he has our thanks. Mr. Henry L. Stafford, of Duluth, was appointed to the vacancy on the Committee and later to the chairmanship thereof, Mr. Frankenheim electing to continue as treasurer. We bespeak the renewed and continued interest on the part of the deaf and their friends in America in the project designed to erect a fitting memorial to the world's founder of deaf-mute instruction.

About ten years ago our Association undertook to raise a fund with which to repair the Gallaudet monument located on the grounds of the American School at Hartford. By the time a sufficient amount had been raised for that purpose it was decided to remove the Hartford School to a new location. This would necessitate the removal of the monument also as the ground on which it stood had been sold. The Hartford School authorities objected to the erection of the monument on the new site claiming that its design made it more fitting for a cemetery. After further consideration it was proposed to place on the new school site at Hartford a replica of the Gallaudet statue group erected in 1889 by this Association on the grounds of Gallaudet College at Washington. The replica proposition has the approval of the Hartford School officials. As the estimated cost of the replica is considerable in excess of what it would have cost to repair the monument, and still more than the amount the Committee has on hand, there should be a pre-arranged nation wide effort to complete the replica fund by next December 10th, Gallaudet Day, if possible. The deaf of the country and their friends are asked to join in a spurt of enthusiasm in an effort to put the fund over the top by that time. The report of the Committee having the matter in charge will go more into detail. Dr. J. B. Hotchkiss, treasurer of the Committee, died recently and Mr. John O'Rourke, of Maine, was appointed to the vacancy and Mr. H. D. Drake, of Washington, appointed treasurer.

While our funds in general are being raised to be expended on certain definite objectives our Endowment Fund is intended to remain with us forever. It is designed to become the principal source of revenue needed to enable our Association to efficiently carry on for the welfare of all the deaf all the time. Hence every possible means consistent with national finance should be employed to increase the fund. Life membership fees go into this fund, hence the importance of life membership and still more life membership. One small bequest has been added to the fund which we hope will become the forerunner of liberal donations and remembrances by will. The term of Mr. James Stewart, of Michigan, treasurer and trustee of the fund, expires with this convention and I would like to suggest that he be elected to succeed himself.

The Motion Picture Fund Committee has had problems with which to contend and which have curtailed the activities of the Committee somewhat. The Committee's report to the convention will give the details. Whatever action is taken will, I trust, give encouragement to the Committee.

The report of the Committee on Laws was not received in time for publication sixty days in advance of the meeting of the convention. Consequently any changes in the By-Laws of our Association will require a four-fifths favorable vote in convention. A duplicate copy of the report, signed by the Chairman, Mr. J. W. Howson of California, was sent me less than a month ago. While brief it contains important recommendations deserving of careful consideration should they come up for action at this convention. Among other things it is proposed to change section 2 of article 5 so as to read: "The place for holding each succeeding meeting shall be decided in convention by the members assembled." On the face of it such a proposal seems to be reasonable enough. It presupposes a number of invitations on hand from which the convention is to make a selection. The present rule provides that the Executive Board shall decide the place of the next convention—a rule which has worked well in practice and which I trust the convention will see fit to retain. It sometimes happens that a convention adjourns before receiving any invitation bearing on the next meeting place other than the Chamber of Commerce invitations which go after all conventions. It has been customary for the deaf citizens of a community, in order to secure the holding of a convention of our Association in their city, to organize and ask for it. At St. Paul the convention instructed the Executive Board to give favorable consideration to the invitation from St. Louis which was done. The Cleveland convention instructed the Executive Board to call a special meeting of the Association at San Francisco to be followed by a regular meeting at Hartford which was done. Such recommendations from the convention have all the force of an order which the Executive Board cannot afford to disregard. With an outstanding attraction some three years hence the convention can continue to instruct the Executive Board as to where the next meeting should be held. But the present discretionary power vested in the Executive Board should be retained. Our Association adjourned at Hartford without any invitation to meet elsewhere being received. A few weeks later I visited Detroit, met with several of the leading citizens of that city, and dropped the suggestion that the Association be invited to hold its next meeting there. The suggestion took form, the invitation was soon extended, duly accepted by the Executive Board, and the result was the greatest convention of the deaf ever held. When our Association adjourned at Detroit no invitation from the deaf of any community had been received. Not long afterwards invitations came from Duluth and Atlanta with the result you all know. In the light of experience we had better let well enough alone in so far as applies to the selection of our next convention place.

It does not appear to me that the present rule governing the voting by proxy is the last word on the subject. I believe certain limitations should surround the proxy vote to make it more equitable. There should be a limit to the number of proxies a member may hold. It might be well to restrict a member to proxies from his home state. Life members only might be authorized to transfer their proxies. It is my opinion that for the present only life members should be allowed to vote by proxy. Later on, with the increase in the number of life memberships, in case we should not begin at this convention, a member may vote only life membership proxies from his home state. Life members are supposed to have a permanent interest in the Association which may not always be the case with annual members a number of whom continue for one convention only. To confine the proxy vote to life membership proxies will greatly simplify the work of the Committee on Credentials. To confine a member to proxies from his home state will tend to make the proxy vote more truly representative than the present arrangement which permits a member to call proxies wherever available.

At the Detroit convention the offices of Secretary and Treasurer were merged into one. With a salaried Secretary-Treasurer giving all his time to Association affairs such an arrangement would be admirable. But until the Association is well able to maintain headquarters with a paid official in charge the dual office, in my judgment, involves too much work on the part of any one who has a living to make in other than Association work. I would therefore recommend that the offices of Secretary and Treasurer be divorced and the arrangement which existed prior to the Detroit convention be restored.

The Journal of the American Medical Association, having offices at 635 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, has issued a 44 page pamphlet, (obtainable for fifteen cents), exposing fake instruments and quack medicine for the cure of deafness. In its fearless fight against quackery the American Medical

Association has rendered a service which merits the thanks of this convention.

Since our previous convention the repulsive hydra head of politics, happily not in evidence as frequently as formerly, has reappeared to trouble the professional tranquility and progressive efficiency of at least two of our State Schools for the Deaf,—notably in Illinois and Kansas. In each case personal and professional qualifications, interest and experience in the work, and commendable service were brutally disregarded to make way for a party man. The grade of men borne into executive positions in our Schools for the Deaf on the incoming tide of political change are seldom of the type that ever would have attained such positions on merit. If our schools are to be made attractive in the best sense of the word to men qualified by character and training for successful careers as educators of the deaf politics must be eliminated. A long step towards such a desired end would be to give the schools a purely educational classification in such states where they are not already so classified and controlled. Members of this Association in states which do not accord the State School for the Deaf an educational classification should do all in their power to secure such a classification and keep at it until success has crowned their efforts. The arrangement that obtains in Iowa affords a feasible and simple working model. The outstanding utility of the present arrangement in Illinois and Kansas is as an example of what should not be followed in other states.

It is customary at universities to give students credits for language mastery and it is gratifying to note that George Washington University at Washington, D. C., allows a credit for a knowledge of the sign language equal to what is allowed for any other language. Such a deserved recognition of our beloved sign language by a leading University cannot fail to greatly please us all. For having taken the initiative in such an important matter George Washington University has set a worthy example to other universities and merits our grateful appreciation. It is my impression that Miss Elizabeth Peet of the faculty of Gallaudet College at Washington was an influential factor in bringing about university recognition of the sign language. It is also a matter of common knowledge that Miss Peet is a strong advocate of the use of sign language in its pristine purity free from slang signs and from signs that indicate a deterioration from clear and graceful expression. Miss Peet deserves our hearty commendation in her efforts in behalf of the cultivation, preservation, and recognition of the sign language.

Too many of our teachers in our schools can neither use signs nor manual spelling and do not think it at all necessary that they should do so. They are not interested in the use of correct signs nor able to appreciate what signs mean to the deaf. They very well know, but are not always willing to admit it, that the deaf will use signs. Such being the case the signs should be meaningful, clearly and gracefully executed, and as nearly as possible in the English order. Under the direction of a competent teacher signs are an invaluable educational aid. The sign language is not responsible for deficiency in the use of the English language on the part of the deaf. The responsibility rests mainly with the teacher and failure to cultivate the reading habit. The language masters among the deaf are the readers. The method employed in their education is secondary. The sign language is a wonderful stimulus to mental development and should have an important and recognized place in every school for the deaf. Oralists who decry the sign language, and parents of deaf children who acquire a prejudice against the sign language by coming in contact with oralistic propaganda, are in nearly every case themselves 100% ignorant of the sign language, ignorant of its scope, of its beauty, and of its value to the deaf both during and after the school age, and therefore disqualified to pass on the merits of what the deaf themselves approve with practical unanimity. The annual crop of data relating to the deaf may indicate an increase in the number of oral schools, in the number of oral teachers, in the number of pupils being orally taught, all of which does not necessarily mean that the deaf are receiving a better general education which to the deaf is of first importance.

It is a fact deserving of more than passing notice that the schools having the greater number of successful student admissions to Gallaudet College to their credit are the schools employing a proportionally large number of deaf teachers. The very ordinary schools are to be found among those that have eliminated the deaf teachers or are being conducted with such an elimination in view. Our schools need qualified:

teachers and among these there should always be a fair proportion of deaf teachers.

In the fall of 1921 the Board of Trustees of the Clarke School for the Deaf at Northampton, Mass., inaugurated a drive for a fund of at least \$500,000 wherewith to provide an income for the increase of teachers salaries, for scholarships, and for the creation and conduct of department of research which would concern itself with all problems relating to the deaf and the dissemination of the knowledge thus secured. Ordinarily our good wishes and hearty co-operation would go out to a school having such an ambitious program as that announced by the Clarke. But the Clarke School from the very beginning has been a one method school, the oral, which method when generally and rigorously applied sacrifices in too many instances better education for indifferently speech and unreliable lip-reading. Such a school is not one over which the deaf of either America or Europe are able to enthuse. We who know the problems of deafness from within understand and appreciate as no others can the limitations as well as the values in methods of instruction. Time and again this Association has gone on record as favoring a judicious application of all approved methods, the adaptation of the method to the needs of the individual child, commonly known as the combined system. Nothing could be more unwarranted or preposterous than the oralistic claim that the oral method is the only method meriting recognition in the scheme of educating the deaf. Owing to the biased position on the question of methods which the Clarke School has occupied since its establishment in 1867 we are decidedly skeptical about its willingness to permit its department of research to approach all problems relating to the deaf with impartial fairness. We will be most agreeably surprised if it does.

Along with the appeal for funds for the Clarke School went a pamphlet bearing the title: "The Land of Silence" from which the following extract is taken:

"Historically it (the Clarke School) is the mother of the oral system in America, which released the deaf from the system of signs and finger spelling, and in a generation, bridged the gap between the stone age and modern times, in so far as those denied the gift of hearing are concerned."

The foregoing statement from the first letter to the closing period does not contain a scintilla of truth. Conceived in good intentions and born of excessive zeal, as may have been the case, does not make the statement any the less offensive. It is a characteristic piece of oralistic propaganda. And it is false. To consign the great number of highly educated deaf of the period preceding the advent of the Clarke School as belonging to the stone age is a wholly undeserved reflection on the deaf and the educators of the deaf of that period. And there were giants in those days. Among the deaf may be named Edmund Booth, Melville Ballard, John Carlin, H. C. Rider, Selah Wait, Isaac Benedict, John B. Hotchkiss, Amos G. Draper, James A. Logan, Sidney J. Vail, James Parkinson, William Bird, Will L. Hill, James Dennison, Robert Patterson, W. S. Johnson, Robert MacGregor, Dudley W. George, Willis Hubbard, Mary Toles Peet, Agnie Fuller Fisher, David Tillinghast, Austin W. Mann, and a host of others. Among the more prominent educators of that period may be named the Gallaudets, the Peets, the Fays, Turner, Stone, Jacobs, Porter, Noyes, Gillett, Walker, Johnson, and many more. And the oralists marvel that we feel offended at their clever, so it seems to them, exploitation of the deaf and of persons of position and prominence.

There was recently unveiled at the Florida School for the Deaf at St. Augustine a memorial tablet erected in honor of the founder of the School—Thomas Hines Coleman. The admirable feature in connection with the unveiling of such an enduring token of honor and esteem was that Mr. Coleman himself was present. Bouquets thus fittingly bestowed during one's lifetime are more likely of greater appreciation than when placed on one's bier.

In the field of philanthropy it is pleasing to record the recent opening in Chicago of a Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf of Illinois. It is a fine institution, the property of the Illinois State Association of the Deaf, commodious, well located, an ornament to the city and a credit to the state. Similar Homes have already been established in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, with an excellent prospect of Indiana soon being added to the list. Home funds are being raised in Missouri, Minnesota, and several other states. Such projects are deserving of our hearty support.

A year ago there passed away a distinguished inventor well known to the deaf—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. Historically he will be remembered as the inventor of the tele-

phone. In a sense he was interested in the deaf. His wife was deaf. For an extended period he was the outstanding advocate of the teaching of speech to the deaf and of laws compelling the use of speech methods in schools for the deaf. He also did considerable publicity work in matters concerning the deaf. A lovable man, a distinguished citizen, an eminent inventor, generous in his benefactions to the causes he favored, Dr. Bell occupied a place too much in opposition to that favored by the educated deaf generally for them to regard him as either a friend, teacher, benefactor, or philanthropist.

During the last triennial several notable workers in the field of education and philanthropy deserving of special mention have passed away. Dr. Warren Robinson of Wisconsin was not an active member of our Association at the time of his death, but he rendered efficient service during the period of his membership. He was especially interested in industrial matters, and served as chairman of the industrial section of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf. Mr. J. B. Bumgardner, of New Mexico, and Mr. J. H. Eddy, of Arkansas, were our Association's organizers in their respective states, valued teachers and uplifting influences in their respective communities. Dr. John B. Hotchkiss was with us at Detroit, one of the few conventions he personally attended, but he was long an active worker and served as treasurer of the Gallaudet (Hartford) Monument Repair Fund Committee since the inception of the project at Colorado Springs in 1910. Among our hearing friends who have entered the realm beyond our ken, one which we can discern only with the eye of faith, may be named the Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain of New York; Dr. W. N. Burt, of Western Pennsylvania; L. B. Wright, of Michigan; Dr. W. K. and Mrs. Belle Argo, of Colorado; W. C. McClure, of Missouri; Dr. E. A. Fay and Miss Sarah H. Porter, of Washington; Janinith Banerji, of Calcutta, and H. C. Hammond. Dr. Argo was one of the truly great men of the profession,—great in ability, and in achievement. He was of deaf parentage and his personal interest in his special field was life long. Mr. W. C. McClure, also of deaf parentage, son of the distinguished editor and teacher, Mr. G. M. McClure of the Kentucky School, was a young man of conspicuous ability and great promise. Mr. Banerji, trained in the Normal Department at Gallaudet College, was the pioneer educator of the deaf in India. During the past year his son has been attending Gallaudet preparatory to continuing his father's work in India. Miss Sarah Porter, long engaged in the work of teacher training at Gallaudet and beloved of the Normals, was a forceful advocate of rational methods in education and early revolted against the preposterous claims of the ultra oralists. Dr. Fay, long a Gallaudet professor and editor of the *Annals of the Deaf*, was a recognized authority of international reputation on matters concerning the deaf.

In filling the vacant superintendencies in our schools for the deaf the Board of Managers of the Colorado and Missouri Schools followed a course deserving of special commendation. They disregarded party lines and state limitations and sought out men of character, ability, special training and successful experience in deaf work. And they found them. The promotions thus made opened the way for advancement of others in the profession which goes a long way in encouraging the right type of men to enter the profession confident that in time due recognition would be given conspicuous merit. The Colorado School secured the services of Mr. Thomas S. McAloney who had previously disqualified himself for the presidency of the United States by being born in Ireland. It is well that he did so, else he might not, as now, be among the foremost educators of the deaf in this country. A successful teacher, an able executive, of broad sympathies he is a high type of the kind of men needed in the work.

His view point concerning the sign language is such, I think, as will meet the cordial approval of the deaf everywhere. In a recent interview with Mr. McAloney he stated that regardless of the method used in the education of the deaf it would be to the lasting advantage of every deaf pupil to acquire a full, clear, orderly, and graceful command of the sign language before leaving school. Missouri enlisted the services of Mr. E. S. Tillinghast of the Orgeon School, hailing originally from North Carolina, and of deaf parentage. In this connection we are pleased to recall a very able paper Mr. Tillinghast read before the meeting of the National Educational Association at Portland in 1917 on: "The Oral Method of Education of the Deaf." It was a well balanced, accurate and convincing presentation of the subject and delivered at a time and under circumstances calculated to do a great deal of good. In the course of his address Mr. Til-

linghast said: "When we come to study the attitude of these graduates of combined schools towards the sign language, and of many graduates of pure oral schools also, who have later found opportunity to learn this language, there is never any question of doubt as to where they stand. With passion, and we might add pathetic, intensity and unanimity, they proclaim its value to them. Not one in ten thousand would be willing to have his knowledge of it blotted out of his mental equipment, even those who have a wide reputation for exceptional ability in speech and speech reading." Mr. Tillinghast's paper was later reprinted for general distribution by our Association and is still helping to educate the public as to the deaf.

The Alumni Association of Gallaudet College has undertaken to raise a fund wherewith to erect an administration building on the College grounds at Washington as a memorial to the founder and long time president of the College,—Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet. It is a most worthy project to which all the deaf and their friends should give their hearty good will and enthusiastic co-operation. The deaf of this country have benefited immensely through the influence of Gallaudet College and it is not at all necessary to have been a student there in order to join in the general appreciation.

Since the founding of Gallaudet College in 1864 to this day it has been the only college for the deaf in the world. Colleges and universities for the hearing youth of the land are conveniently located all over the country. But Gallaudet College is far removed from the homes of a great majority of the students who attend. The deaf must make the long and expensive trip to and from Washington or else forego the college course. In some states provision has been made, but not always continued, for the payment of the transportation of Gallaudet College students to and from Washington, which is the fair thing to do, since the states do not provide for the higher education of the deaf within their own borders. It is my hope that members of this Association will interest themselves in the matter and co-operate with the proper agencies in their home states to the end that states defray the traveling expenses of their students attending Gallaudet College.

The Kentucky School at Danville is on the eve of celebrating the centennial anniversary of its establishment. I know you all will be glad to join in extending to the Kentucky School the hearty congratulations and best wishes of this Association. Beginning with "Old Hartford" six years ago, school centennials have been in order. The New York (Fanwood) School joined the ranks of centennarians in 1918. The Pennsylvania School (Mt. Airy) did likewise in 1920. The Kentucky School stands fourth on the list. It was a wonderful leap a hundred years ago from

"That delightful land which is washed by the Delaware's waters,
Guarding the sylvan shades the name of Penn the apostle,"

to the "Dark and Bloody Ground" of "No Man's Land." But Kentucky made it. In addition to its long and honorable record as a seat of sound learning and high ideals the Kentucky School can point with pride to a record of one hundred years untroubled by the bane and blight of politics.

The presence of the Tennessee School band as a convention feature is an innovation which will doubtless please many. The liberality of Mr. Thomas S. Marr, of Nashville, and the very willing co-operation of the Superintendent of the Tennessee School, Mrs. H. T. Poore, have gone a long way in making the presence of the band possible. We wish the efficient band master, Mr. Frederic W. Fancher, and every player who has accompanied him here, to know that their services are very much appreciated.

In looking over the audience I note the absence of the sweet face of one who was very much in evidence at Detroit,—little Miss Eickhoff, our youngest life member, then four years old. With such an early start, here is hoping that some day she may become the president of our Association.

In conclusion I beg to thank you for your kind and considerate attention and bespeak for you all a pleasant and profitable convention.

Following the delivery of President Cloud's address, Mr. Underhill, of Florida, moved that a vote of thanks be given Dr. Cloud. Seconded by Mr. Tillinghast, of North Carolina, and a rising vote was taken.

Secretary-Treasurer Roberts gave his report:

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

For period from Nov. 23, 1920, to July 31, 1923

RECEIPTS

From retiring Treasurer McFarlane	\$1,700.45
From L. C. Williams, for Frisco Local committee ...	2.25
From Detroit Local committee	319.27
Refund from Washington P. O. of part deposit	2.05
Exchange on check05
Exchange on checks57
Poole stock dividend	30.00
Membership fees	745.00
Dues	753.50
Life fees	1,510.00
Buttons	73.49
Worker subscriptions	28.00
Total receipts	\$5,164.63

DISBURSEMENTS

Printing Sept., 1920, NAD	\$ 40.50
Services wrapping, mailing, etc. during period	19.60
2 M file cards	2.60
2½ M manila envelopes for Detroit proceedings	32.00
Printing 3 M copies Detroit report	812.95
Printing 1 M record and 1 M postal cards	5.00
Addressograph plates	54.53
President's traveling expenses, Atlanta, 6/1921	25.00
Salary Sec.-Treas. 2 yrs. 9 mos. @ \$300 per year	825.00
Desk Secretary-Treasurer	27.50
Abbe Sicard wreath	10.00
Printing 5 M Nad circulars	25.00
Printing 5 M official letterheads	24.00
Printing 4 M life certificates	34.00
Printing 2 M postal cards	4.00
Refund Mrs. Sweeney overpayment on buttons	6.75
Refund G. S. Porter overpayment on dues	1.50
President's traveling expenses Atlanta, 11/1922	14.00
Remington typewriter, Sec.-Treas.	47.50
Office expenses	179.03
Postage	123.41
Commissions to Branches	40.10
Subscriptions to Worker	29.50
Life fees remitted Endowment Fund	440.00
Total expenditures	\$2,823.47

RECAPITULATION

Total receipts	\$5,164.63
Total expenditures	2,823.47

Balance July 31, 1923 \$2,341.16

STATE ORGANIZERS

The following State Organizers made short speeches describing the organizing work accomplished in their respective districts, Mr. C. D. Seaton, West Virginia; Mr. J. M. Robertson, North Carolina; Mr. W. E. Marshall, District of Columbia, who was ruled out of order by the presiding officer when he started to tell the assemblage what the N. A. D. should do instead of telling what he had done as organizer; Mr. J. M. Stewart, Michigan; Mr. O. W. Underhill, Florida; Mr. M. L. Kenner, New York; Mr. Tom Myers, North Carolina; Mr. H. R. Smoak, South Carolina; Mr. D. E. Moylan, Maryland; Mr. G. S. Porter, New Jersey.

The Secretary-Treasurer read the report of the National Executive Board:

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

For the period between the 1920 Detroit Convention and the 1923 Atlanta Convention.

The following report covers the acts of the National Executive Board from the time of the adjournment of the Detroit convention in August 1920, to the assembling of the present Atlanta convention, August 11, 1923: (Continued on page 207)

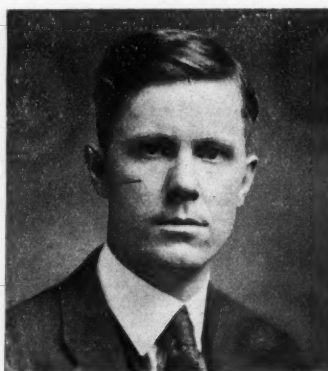
LOCAL COMMITTEE

Fourteenth Triennial Convention, N. A. D.

Atlanta, Georgia, August 13-18, 1923



L. B. DICKERSON
Atlanta, Ga.
Chairman Local Committee



ROSS A. JOHNSON
Atlanta, Ga.
Vice-Chairman and Publicity



MRS C. L. JACKSON
Atlanta, Ga.
Secretary



REV. S. M. FREEMAN
Atlanta, Ga.
Treasurer



MRS. M. M. SIMMONS
Decatur, Ga.
Official Interpreter



MRS. W. E. GHOLDSTON
Atlanta, Ga.
Entertainment Committee



J. H. McFARLANE
Talladega, Ala.
Chairman Program Committee



W. E. GHOLDSTON
Atlanta, Ga.
Motion Picture Committee



W. A. WILLINGHAM
Atlanta, Ga.
Dixie Dinner Committee



MRS. J. G. BISHOP
Atlanta, Ga.
Chairlady Reception Committee



MRS. J. H. McFARLANE
Talladega, Ala.



ROBERT H. FREEMAN
Atlanta, Ga.
Chairman Athletic Committee



FRED J. HART
Savannah, Ga.

The Darkie's Prayer

'Long 'bout March, in de early spring,
When de wahm sun 'gin to shine,
De mockin' bird he start to sing
Ob de watermillion vine.

An' den mah hands won't work no more
An' needer will mah min'
Fer dreamin' of de days in store
Wid millions on de vine.

Den up I gits and out I tear
To last year's patch to fin'
How soon dey will be sproutin' dere—
Dat watermillion vine.

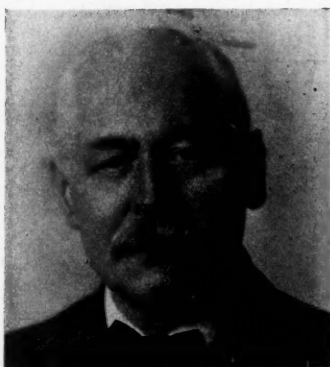
An' den I draps upon my knees
An' mah two hands I jines
To pray de good Lawd won't He please
Make hase an' grow dem vines.

"Good Lawd," sez I, "T'ze jes' a coon—
De white folks calls me Shine—
I ain't no 'count exceptin' soon
As dey's millions on de vine.

"But den I sho' kin work like sin;
So, Lawdy, sen' yo' sign
An' make dem seeds bus' through dey skin
An' sprout into a vine.



W. R. JONES
Picnic Committee



W. F. CRUSSELLE
Atlanta, Ga.
Friend, Teacher, Benefactor
The Gallaudet of the South



FRED J. COOLEGE, JR.
Atlanta, Ga.
An Influential Business Man
A Willing and Active Worker for
the N. A. D.

No. 1. April 4, 1923. Voted unanimously to hold the 1923 convention in Atlanta, Georgia.

No. 2. May 18, 1921. Voted to suspend publication of the association's quarterly publication, "The Nad," and use space in the SILENT WORKER instead. Suggestions asked as to amount of salary to be allowed Secretary-Treasurer.

No. 3. July 16, 1921. Voted to allow the Secretary-Treasurer a salary of \$300.00 per annum. This matter had been left to the Board for decision by the Detroit convention.

No. 4. October 18, 1921. Set date for Atlanta convention, to begin the Second Monday of August, 1923, and continue through to the following Saturday.



VISITORS AND DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE STEPS OF GEORGIA'S STATE HOUSE IN ATLANTA

No. 5. February 20, 1922. Voted to join with the N. F. S. D. in appointment of committee to investigate stock-selling and other schemes on which members might desire advice. Mr. Samuel Frankenheim was appointed to represent the N. A. D., Mr. J. C. Howard to represent the N. F. S. D., and Mr. A. L. Roberts to represent both organizations.

No. 6. April, 1924. Voted to allow the De l'Epee committee to make an investment of \$3,000.00 at 8%. The investment offering was later rejected by the De l'Epee committee.

No. 7. October 19, 1922. Voted (1) to formally recognize the formation of the Duluth-Superior Branch, and the affiliation of the Alabama State Association; (2) to authorize the formation of a Traffic Bureau with a chief in charge. Mr. W. W. Beadell was appointed chief.

No. 8. December 2, 1922. Rejected proposal to place paid advertisement of the association in the Southern Optimist at Atlanta, Ga.

ARTHUR L. ROBERTS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Mr. J. H. McFarlane, Chairman of the Convention Program Committee, when called upon for his report, displayed the printed copy of the official program, which he deemed was sufficient report. The convention agreed with him, and voted to follow the printed program as closely as possible.

PUBLICITY AND PRINTING

Secretary-Treasurer Roberts stated that the Publicity and Printing Committee had no detailed report to make. Publicity had been obtained through the usual channels, *The Journal* and the *SILENT WORKER*, and by correspondence. The cost of publishing the Detroit proceedings was given in the Secretary-Treasurer's detailed statement. The committee had in hand one \$50.00 liberty bond, which had been bought by the preceding committee with surplus money, and which could be made immediately available for use in defraying publicity costs.

On motion of Mr. Tracy adjournment was taken at 11.30 A. M.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

August 14

Called to order at 2:00 P.M. on Hotel Ansley Roof Garden. President Cloud presiding.

SPEECH BY DR. WALKER

President Cloud introduced President Albert H. Walker of the Florida School, who made an address in the sign language of which he is master. He spoke extempore and it is regretted that his excellent address cannot be reproduced verbatim here. Dr. Walker has known the deaf from his childhood, and has spent his life serving their interests. His address left no doubts of his sincere efforts in their behalf. During his address, he called to the platform the Hon. E. L. Wartmann, member of the Florida State Board of Control, who had accompanied him to Atlanta, and introduced him as one intensely interested in the welfare of the deaf.

Following Dr. Walker's address, Mr. Greener of Ohio, moved a rising vote of thanks to the speaker, which was given.

Mr. J. M. Stewart, treasurer of the Endowment Fund, gave his report:

Flint, Michigan, Aug. 6, 1923.

I hereby certify that I have made an examination of the books of James M. Stewart, treasurer of the Endowment Fund

of the National Association of the Deaf, Flint Michigan, for a period from July 1, 1920, to Aug. 1, 1923, and that the statement attached hereto is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed: GEORGE H. PARKS,
C. P. A., Michigan.



J. W. HOWSON
First Vice-President

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF ENDOWMENT FUND

July 1, 1920, received from Willis Hubbard, retiring treasurer:

3 War Savings Stamps, value at maturity Jan. 1, 1923, \$15, purchasing price.....	\$ 12.49
1 Fourth Liberty Bond, 4 1/4%, No. 207329.....	500.00
1 Third Liberty Bond, 4 1/4%, No. 102689.....	1,000.00
1 Third Liberty Bond, 4 1/4%, No. 122909.....	500.00
1 Third Liberty Bond, 4 1/4%, No. 122910.....	500.00
Cash, Genesee County Savings Bank, regular fund....	1,005.50
Cash, Genesee County Savings Bank, temporary fund ..	120.00

Total\$3637.99

July 1, 1920, semi-annual interest, 4%, on deposits, Genesee County Savings Bank	18.12
Aug. 2, 1920, Matthew McCook life membership fee,	10.00
Aug. 2, 1920, Oscar B. Bloch, life membership fee, ...	10.00
Aug. 2, 1920, O. L. Larsen life membership fee, ..	10.00
Aug. 3, 1920, Dr. J. Schuyler Long, Cleveland pledge,	5.00
Aug. 10, 1920, cash contribution from "Molly Stark" Branch, N. A. D. (through Dr. Cloud),.....	17.77
Aug. 10, 1920, Akron Branch, N. A. D., contribution (through Dr. Cloud),	20.00
Aug. 14, 1920, Sara Pusrin, life membership fee,	10.00
Aug. 14, 1920, Mildred Schram, life membership fee ..	10.00
Aug. 14, 1920, Lena G. Stolof, life membership fee, ..	10.00
Aug. 14, 1920, Beatrice Osserman, life membership fee,	10.00
Aug. 14, 1920, Mrs. Anna Sweyd, life membership fee,	10.00
Oct. 9, 1920, half-yearly interest on Third Liberty Loan Bonds (\$2000.00) due Sept. 15,	42.50
Oct. 9, 1920, life membership fees (through J. H. McFarlane)	290.00
Oct. 16, 1920, half-yearly interest on Fourth Liberty Loan Bond (\$500.00) 4 1/4%, due Oct. 15,	10.63
Oct. 16, 1920, 5 life membership fees from J. H. McFarlane	50.00
Dec. 2, 1920, Ida E. Blattie, life membership fee, (through Dr. Cloud),	10.00
Dec. 2, 1920, John A. Delance, life membership fee, ..	10.00
Jan. 1, 1921, interest on deposits, Genesee County Savings Bank, 4% (regular fund)	25.11
Feb. 7, 1921, Cloa G. Lamson, life membership fee, ..	10.00
Feb. 7, 1921, Kolma Jansen, life membership fee, (through Miss Lamson),	10.00

Feb. 11, 1921, A. L. Roberts, Sec.-Treas. N. A. D. 30, life membership fees and donation of \$10.00 from Kenosha Division, N. F. S. D.	310.00
Mar. 19, 1921, half-yearly interest on Third Liberty Liberty Loan Bonds (\$2000.00) 4 1/4%, due Mar. 15,	42.50
Apr. 16, 1921, half-yearly interest on Fourth Liberty Bond (\$500) 4 1/4%, due Apr. 15,	10.62
May 7, 1921, cash contribution from Pittsburg Branch N. A. D., (through F. R. Gray),	42.57
June 14, 1921, A. L. Roberts, Sec.-Treas., N. A. D. 13 life membership fees,	130.00
June 14, 1921, Dr. Cloud, 2 life membership fees (through A. L. Roberts)	20.00
July 1, 1921, half-yearly interest on deposits in Genesee County Savings Bank, 4%, (regular fund)	35.50
Sept. 17, 1921, half-yearly interest on Third Liberty Loan Bonds (\$2000), 4 1/4%, due Sept. 15,	42.50
Oct. 16, 1921, half-yearly interest on Fourth Liberty Bond (\$500), + 1/4%, due Oct. 15,	10.63
Oct. 28, 1921, cash contribution from Pittsburgh Branch, N. A. D., \$72 and \$10 from J. W. At- cheson, Pittsburgh (through F. R. Gray)	82.00
Dec. 2, 1921, George F. Tripp, life membership fee, ..	10.00
Jan. 1, 1922, half-yearly interest on deposits in Genesee County Savings Bank, 4%, (regular fund), ..	43.99
Jan. 7, 1922, On this date the total amount in the "temporary fund" started by Mr. Hubbard (\$150) and the interest on same (\$3.20, \$3.06, \$3.12) was transferred to the "regular fund." The amount of interest was	9.38
Mar. 18, 1922, half-yearly interest on Third Liberty Loan Bonds (\$2000), + 1/4%, due March 15, ..	42.50
April 15, 1922, A. L. Roberts, Sec.-Treas., N. A. D., one life membership fee,	10.00
April 15, 1922, half-yearly interest on Fourth Liberty Loan Bond (\$500), + 1/4%, due April 15,	10.62
July 1, 1922, half-yearly interest on deposits in Genesee County Savings Bank, "regular fund," 4%	50.50
Sept. 16, 1922, half-yearly interest on Third Liberty Loan Bonds (2000), + 1/4%, due Sept. 15,	42.50
Oct. 19, 1922, half-yearly interest on Fourth Liberty Bond (\$500), + 1/4%, due Oct. 15,	10.63
Oct. 19, 1922, Sidney W. King, life membership fee (through Dr. Cloud),	10.00
Oct. 19, 1922, Mrs. Emma Macy King, life member- ship (through Dr. Cloud),	10.00
Jan. 1, 1923, half-yearly interest on deposits in Gene- see County Savings Bank, 4%, "regular fund", ..	52.80
Jan. 1, 1923, interest on 3 War Savings Stamps,	2.51
Mar. 24, 1923, half-yearly interest on Third Liberty Loan Bonds (\$2000), + 1/4%, due March 15, ..	42.50
April 28, 1923, half-yearly interest on Fourth Liberty Loan Bond (\$500), + 1/4%, due April 15,	10.62
June 26, 1923, Mrs. Cynthia Luttrell Buchan, life membership fee (through Dr. Cloud)	10.00
July 1, 1923, half-yearly interest on deposits in Gene- see County Savings Bank, 4%, "regular fund" ..	55.50
July 9, 1922, William Eskew, life membership fee (through Dr. Cloud),	10.00
July 20, 1923, Paul E. Glasscock, life membership fee (through Dr. Cloud),	10.00

Total receipts,\$5407.89

EXPENSES

Sept. 17, 1921, premium on Endowment Fund Treasur- er's Bond, J. D. Howard & Co., Duluth, Minn.,	\$10.00
May 15, 1922, premium on Endowment Fund Treasur- er's Bond, J. D. Howard & Co., Duluth, Minn.,	10.00
Total expenses,	\$20.00

RECAPITULATION

Total receipts,	\$5407.89
Total expenses,	20.00

Balance,\$5387.89

ASSETS

1 Third Liberty Loan Bond, 4 1/4%, No. 211571, \$1000.00	
1 Third Liberty Loan Bond, 4 1/4%, No. 208374, 500.00	
1 Third Liberty Loan Bond, 4 1/4%, No. 208375, 500.00	
1 Fourth Liberty Loan Bond, 4 1/4%, No. 320081, 500.00	
Cash, Genesee County Savings Bank, Flint, Mich	2,387.89
Total	\$5387.89

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS

Total amount of cash received from Mr. Hubbard, ..	\$1125.50
Amount of interest on Liberty Bonds, 4 1/4%,	318.75
Amount of interest on deposits, Genesee County Savings Bank, Flint, Mich., 4%,	291.30
Life membership fees, \$10.00 each,	990.00
Cash contributions,	162.34
Payment of Cleveland pledge, Dr. J. S. Long,	5.00
Jan. 8, 1923, cash for 3 War Savings Stamps (value \$12.49) and interest on same (2.51),	15.00
Total	\$2907.89
Less expenses	20.00
Present balance in bank	\$2887.89



ARTHUR L. ROBERTS
Secretary-Treasurer

I have not asked the Trustees and Officers of the Association to make any investments with the bank deposits because they have been drawing 4% interest at the Genesee County Savings bank at Flint, Mich., and I have considered this as doing well.

You will note that in this report some persons, for instance Mr. Matthew McCook and Mr. O. L. Larsen, are recorded as paying the life membership fee of \$10.00 twice. The first payments of \$10.00 for these persons came to me from Dr. Cloud before the Detroit Convention, and the second payments from Mr. J. H. McFarlane after the Detroit Convention.

Respectfully submitted: James M. Stewart, Treasurer, Endowment Fund, National Association of the Deaf.
Flint, Mich., August 1, 1923.

Professor Harley D. Drake, of Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., delivered an address on the college and its work:

GALLAUDET COLLEGE—OUR COLLEGE

By H. D. DRAKE.

Every one of us gathered here today has reason to feel grateful that he is an American. In no other country in the world are the deaf offered better opportunities to gain an education. Each State in our great nation, with few exceptions, has one or more grammar schools where they may receive instruction on a par with normal children. Certain trades which they are able to follow as a means of livelihood are also taught.

But the crowning feature of this system is Gallaudet College

where those who are qualified may gain a higher education. Gallaudet College is situated in Washington, the Capitol City, and was founded by Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet in 1864. It is named after Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, his father, who started the first school for the deaf in America, at Hartford, in 1817. What a noble father, and what an illustrious son!

Gallaudet College is the only college of its kind in the world. One out of every forty deaf-mutes in our nation has entered its portals, and a number from foreign countries have availed themselves of its opportunities. One-third of those admitted to its courses have graduated with a degree, and we find them successfully engaged in most vocations where deafness is no bar.

Pride in one's State school is commendable, and as Americans we should be deeply interested in Gallaudet College—our college—regardless of whether or not we have been privileged to become students there. We should speak well of it on every occasion, and encourage the younger generation to take advantage of its educational offer.

The Alumni of Gallaudet have established a Fund known as the Edward Miner Gallaudet Fund. They propose to use the proceeds, now amounting to \$9,000, for the erection, on Kendall Green, of a Memorial Hall in honor of Dr. Gallaudet who was its President for forty-six years. We have fittingly attested to our esteem for the father by means of prose, poetry, marble, bronze and the canvass. And this Memorial Hall will be a practical and beautiful manner of honoring the son.

The Alumni feel that all the deaf have benefited, directly or indirectly, by the life-work of Dr. Gallaudet and therefore, should have the privilege of contributing to this Fund. Such a structure will increase considerably the conveniences of the College, and add accommodations for many more students. The graduates are contributing \$50 or more each, and the undertaking can be speedily accomplished by the contribution of one dollar from every American deaf-mute. This is a very small sum compared with the great boon which they have received, and I hope this Convention will give its endorsement of the plan. Each State will be given a quota to raise, and this quota will correspond to the deaf population of that particular State as disclosed by the last census.

Most colleges are supported by great endowments provided by wealthy men. Gallaudet is supported entirely by the Federal Government, and by tuition fees. The gift of such a building will be a fitting demonstration of the self reliance, gratitude and progressiveness of the American deaf.

Mr. George S. Porter, head of the Printing and Engraving department at the New Jersey school and publisher of the SILENT WORKER, read a paper dealing with the industrial education of the deaf:

THE INDUSTRIAL SIDE OF THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

By GEORGE S. PORTER

In presenting my paper on "The Industrial Side of the Education of the Deaf" I realize that you who are here today have passed the school period and that the only interest this paper will create is the question: Are the schools for the deaf of today keeping pace with the trend of modern ideas as regards industrial training?

We are living in a fast age and the transition from one thing to another is so rapid one has to discard old methods for new ones almost over night or be regarded as a back number. Sharp competition has brought about these changes—the machinery for quickening and cheapening production of nearly every article of commerce that was formerly done by hand. For economic reasons the old apprentice system has been forced to the wall. It is the day of specialization. The call is for highly trained men for certain lines of work. Shops no longer have time to teach apprentices the fundamentals. Federal and State aid have come to the rescue of a most embarrassing situation by spending millions for vocational training schools. As far as can be ascertained schools for the deaf have not yet received the benefits of the Smith-Hughes Act.

Schools for the deaf are the pioneers in industrial training as a part of the pupils' education, without which thousands of deaf men and women would have suffered by a cruel world.

Now that the public schools are making great strides along the same lines, it has been pointed out by a leading educator of the deaf, at the Teachers' Convention held in Philadelphia

three years ago, that our schools are being outdistanced by the hearing schools, in that they are more progressive while most of our schools have adhered to old methods.

This is a severe arraignment and, if true, does it not follow that the deaf boy and the deaf girl of today must compete with hearing boys and girls their superiors in mental as well as in industrial training? The remedy is obvious.

One of the most difficult problems confronting industrial instructors under old methods has been the inability to impart shop language and shop mathematics to the pupils. This difficulty has been practically eliminated at the New Jersey School by placing the schoolroom into the shop and by employing special instructors to teach under shop-working conditions. The seating arrangement for these classes is not unlike that of a theatre, giving each pupil an unobstructed view of the large blackboard on which the teacher demonstrates. Each pupil gets about two hours a week drilling in the subjects referred to. Much importance is placed on the fundamentals. The course covers five years, after which the pupils are allowed to specialize in some line to which they are best fitted. It is obvious that the advantages to the pupils by this arrangement is very great.

The shops are equipped with machinery of the most modern type and the pupils are taught to use them intelligently, so that when they leave school they will be able to handle almost any machine with a certain degree of confidence in themselves and to understand more clearly the directions of their foremen.

An average of ten pupils a year take advantage of the Post-Graduate course offered by the school and it is found that the graduates become self-supporting almost as soon as they leave school.

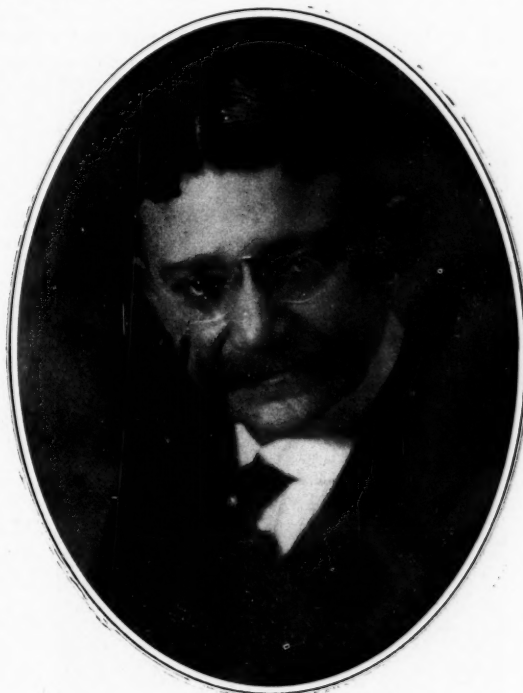
Did you ever consider how closely art, photography and photo-engraving were related to the printing industry? Scarcely a magazine or newspaper is without pictures or reflect the hand of the artist. This is true of the school's publication, *THE SILENT WORKER*. The work of the photographer, whether by the school's cameraman or by outsiders, is reproduced in the photo-engraving department, as is also the product of the art department, which become part and parcel of the printed pages of the *SILENT WORKER* or *THE SUPPLEMENT*—all the work of the pupils under the guidance of their instructors. The pupils like to see their work used in the magazine and it spurs them on to greater effort. The school has a well equipped photo-engraving plant in connection with the printing department where the process of making cuts in line, half-tone and for the three-color process are taught. It is in charge of a graduate and is constantly utilized.

THE SUPPLEMENT is mailed to New Jersey subscribers of *THE SILENT WORKER* free and circulated among pupils of the school and also is sent to State schools in exchange for their publications. Its purpose is mainly to stimulate in the pupils a greater effort to improve their English. It consists of from sixteen to twenty pages monthly and is filled with original compositions by pupils. The pupils are required to furnish items, which are corrected by their teachers who turn them over to the principal for inspection and approval. The principal then hands them to the editor for editing, who places the copy before the class in journalism. The class is composed of post-graduates who form a night class two evenings a week. Here they discuss the arrangement of the make-up and even contribute leading articles for each issue, which develops in them a taste for reading and writing. Finally the copy goes to the linotype operators. After it is set up the post-graduates take turns in reading first proofs. From first to last the pupils have a hand in its production. The educational value of the work on the *SUPPLEMENT* is unquestioned.

No one school can teach all the trades to its pupils. The most popular trades taught are printing and woodworking for the boys and millinery, dressmaking and domestic science for the girls because of their educational value. Local conditions often influence the selection of trades to be taught in schools. For instance, in states where farming is the leading industry it would seem logical to place more value on the teaching of the science of farming. In large cities where there are numerous factories it would seem useless to teach farming, so the best trades to teach are printing, woodworking and metal working. Linotyping has sprung into great favor of late because of the educational value to pupils and also because there is a big demand for trained operators at good pay. There was once a time when employing printers refused to give the deaf man a chance on the linotype because they supposed that hearing was necessary, but happily that time has passed. Our schools

are adopting the machines and the deaf man is accepted if he is a good operator and no distinction is made. The New Jersey School has eight machines and the machinist is a deaf graduate of the printing department. Every machine is kept going day in and day out throughout the scholastic year and the graduates invariably secure good positions almost as soon as they leave school.

A drawback to good trades instruction in some of our schools is due to the low salaries offered to instructors. It does not attract competent men. Another mistake is to make the position a dual one. It is as harmful to the pupil to require an industrial teacher to do work at variance to his special training



ALEXANDER L. PACH

Member Board

as it is to the school, because a division of his interests means failure. Now who is responsible for such a condition? Is it the superintendent, the directors or the teacher? I am inclined to believe that all three are to blame. An indifferent teacher gets poor support from the superintendent and again an indifferent superintendent gets poor support from the board of directors, who in turn make feeble efforts to secure ample appropriations for the school. It is one or the other who is lax, but more often it is the teacher. He comes in daily contact with the pupils and knows their real needs, so if he is a "live wire," capable and honest, he will start things; he will make demands on the superintendent and pester him until he sits up and takes notice. Finally it gets before the board and they in turn take notice. On the other hand, the indifferent teacher follows the line of least resistance; he makes no demands and the superintendent thinking everything is all right makes no requests at board meetings. The pupils become indifferent workmen because they are poorly trained and probably become a charge upon the community in which they live, rather than an asset.

Unless a pupil has had the advantages of a post-graduate course he is poorly equipped for the battle of life. He leaves school at a time when he begins to think about the future and his real ambition to learn a trade begins.

This leads to the suggestion that a national industrial college for the deaf might prove a blessing to hundreds of deaf all over the United States who would like to improve their earning power. The deaf feel that they would be at a disadvantage if they attended an industrial college for the hearing, because the instructors naturally do not care to be bothered by giving them special attention. This idea has been suggested because the New Jersey School for the deaf has been training quite a number of graduates of other schools, even of Gal-

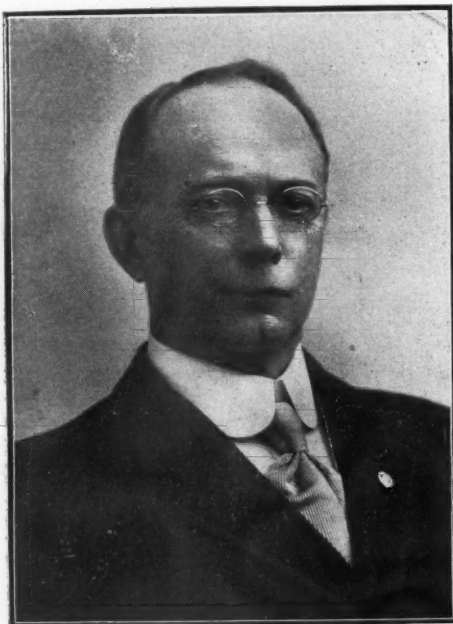
laudet College, who found it more to their liking to receive training where they could understand their instructors and be understood by them. There is always a big waiting list.

In closing this paper I will ask you one question which I would like to see discussed at this meeting. It is: Who makes the best teacher, the deaf or the hearing man? and why?

Mr. Odie W. Underhill, instructor in the Florida School, discussed Mr. Porter's paper as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I fear I have nothing to add to or to discuss on Mr. Porter's address. He has covered his subject so well and from the viewpoint of one long engaged in the training of the deaf



DR. OLOF HANSON
Member Board

to take their place among the busy ranks of their more fortunate brethren, he knew what he was saying. I would like, however, to make one or two suggestions.

As you all know, to help the deaf to live a higher and happier life and to enjoy more fully the blessings of the earth is the all-important duty of those on whom falls the responsibility of preparing them for life. In several of our schools, I am sorry to say, this branch of training is being neglected to such a degree that many leave school without any training whatever for life work. What is a sadder thing than a deaf boy or girl just out of school without a trade—a trade that he is a master of and can do well? This is an age of skilled labor and we should stress the necessity of improving our industrial departments and that of a thorough training.

I believe that with the following remedies made in our schools, much better results will be forthcoming:

1. Better equipment in the shops.
2. Competent instructors (deaf preferred) who know how to instruct.
3. Putting the industrial departments on an equal footing with the academic departments.
4. Increased salaries for instructors.
5. Co-operation with State and National Bureaus of Labor.

I feel that the N. A. D. can be of great help in bringing

about improved conditions in the industrial departments of our schools through its influence and co-operation with the schools. It would be a good idea to have a committee (if means allow it) to make a survey and study of the conditions in our industrial departments, and report its findings to the next convention. No doubt some good will come out of this undertaking.

Chairman Stewart of the Motion Picture Fund committee not being present, Mr. Alexander L. Pach read the report of the committee:

REPORT OF THE MOTION PICTURE FUND

Covering Period from August 6, 1920, to July 31, 1923

Total receipts to August 6, 1920, as reported at Detroit	1,017.78
Total expenditures as reported at Detroit.....	\$2,526.52
Cash on hand August 6, 1920, as reported at Detroit	\$1,508.65

RECEIPTS

April 17, 1921, J. S. Fisher, Denver, Colo. (rent of films)	\$ 5.00
June 10, 1921, Troy Hill, Dallas, Texas, (rent of films)	5.00
June 25, 1921, Bird Craven, Salem, Ore. (rent of films)	5.00
January 12, 1922, J. S. Long, Council Bluffs, Ia. (rent of films)	10.00
May 27, 1922, Washington School for the Deaf (rent of films and return of express charges)	8.72
June 26, North Dakota School for the Deaf (rent of films and return of express charges)	4.72
July 31, 1922, F. M. Kaufman, Flint, Mich. (rent of films and return of express charges)	6.94
August 1, 1922, G. S. Porter, Trenton, N. J. (rent of films)	5.00
December 16, 1922, Rev. H. J. Pulver, Wash., D. C. (rent of films)	5.00
December 16, 1922, M. L. Kenner, New York (rent of films)	5.00
July 13, 1923, Bird Craven, Salem, Ore. (rent of films)	5.00
July 13, 1923, O. W. Underhill, St. Augustine, Fla. (rent of films)	5.00
July 13, 1923, Rev. H. J. Pulver, Wash., D. C. (rent of films)	5.00
July 13, 1923, R. J. D. Williams, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada (rent of films)	3.00
July 27, 1923, T. L. Anderson, Council Bluffs, Ia. (rent of films)	5.00
August 1, 1923, interest on \$867.25 from Genesee County Savings Bank, Flint, Mich., August 1920, to June 30, 1923.....	109.41
August 1, 1923, interest from U. S. Savings Bank, Wash., D. C., August 1, 1920, to July 31, 1923.....	24.09
Cash on hand Aug. 6, 1920.....	1508.65
Total receipts August 6, 1920, to July 31, 1923.....	\$1,725.53

EXPENDITURES

To the custodian of the films for ten years service by vote of Detroit Convention.....	\$100.00
J. D. Howard Company for the renewal of bond for the years 1920, 1921, and 1922.....	15.00
C. A. Gotlieb, manager Photo Craft Company, for negative of Detroit delegates.....	12.00
S. G. Boernstein, for print from Detroit negative.....	3.50
S. G. Boernstein, for negative and print of Yankee Doodle	134.75
W. E. Marshall for rent of costume for Yankee Doodle film	2.50
Parcel postage on films to Michigan and North Dakota	5.66
Washington Theatrical Supply Company for two metal boxes.....	7.00
M. Schoenfeld of New York City, for messenger service	1.00

To the custodian of the films for service in carrying
for the films during the years 1920, 1921, 1922,
by vote of the Detroit Convention..... 150.00

Total expenditures August 6, 1920, to August 1, 1923...\$431.41

RECAPITULATION

Total receipts August 6, 1920, to July 31, 1923..... \$1725.53

Total expenditures August 6, 1920, to August 1, 1923... 431.41

Cash on hand August 1, 1923\$1294.12

The Motion Picture Fund is deposited:

In Genesee County Saving Bank, Flint, Mich.....\$976.66

In United States Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.... 317.46

Total \$1294.12

ROY J. STEWART, *Treasurer.*
Motion Picture Fund.

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1923.

The above report examined by me and found correct.

J. A. P. FARNHAM,
Auditor.

Examined and found correct { F. H. HUGHES
August 10, 1923 { H. D. DRAKE

LIST OF FILMS

The film department is in possession of the negatives and prints of the following named films:

The Lorna Doone Country of Devonshire, England, by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet. 1075 feet. Washington, D. C., December, 1910.

Presentation Week at Gallaudet College, showing a panorama of Gallaudet College, Presentation Day, and Class Day. 460 feet. May, 1911.

Extracts from addresses by Mr. R. P. MacGregor, including "The Irishman and the Flea" and "The Queen and the Cake." 200 feet. Chicago, December, 1912.

Emperor Dom Pedro's visit to Gallaudet College, by Dr. E. A. Fay. 1000 feet. Washington, D. C., June, 1913.

The Universal Brotherhood of Man and Fatherhood of God. A lay-sermon by Mr. R. P. MacGregor. 1,000 feet. Washington, D. C., July, 1913.

Memories of Old Hartford, by Dr. John B. Hotchkiss. About 1,100 feet. Washington, D. C., July, 1913.

The Discovery of Chloroform, by Dr. George T. Dougherty. About 400 feet. Chicago, 1913.

The Escape of Abbe Sicard, by Dr. James L. Smith. 415 feet. Chicago, July, 1913.

The Preservation of the Sign Language, by Mr. George William Veditz. About 1,000 feet. Cleveland, August, 1913.

A Memorial Address at the tomb of Garfield, by Mr. Willis Hubbard. This film shows a good view of the tomb with several hundred delegates to the Cleveland Convention in the foreground. About 800 feet. August, 1913.

The Death of Minnehaha, by Mrs. Mary Williamson Erd. Introduction by Mr. Jay C. Howard. 1,050 feet. The photographing was done on the estate of Mr. John D. Rockefeller by special permission of Mr. Rockefeller. August, 1913.

A Plea for a Statue of De l'Epee in America, Rev. Dr. Cloud and Father McCarthy. 400 feet. Cleveland, August, 1913.

Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, Staunton, Va., July, 1914. This film shows a group picture of the delegates and thirty-three superintendents of state schools for the deaf. About 400 feet.

Signs and Signs, by Dr. J. S. Long. 400 feet. Washington, D. C., July, 1914.

The Lord's Prayer by Rev. Mr. Flick. About 60 feet. Made in Chicago and donated to the Association by Rev. Mr. Flick.

A Chapter from the Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. A short play with Mr. H. D. Drake as Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, Miss Ruth Knox as Mrs. Gallaudet, and Mr. F. H. Hughes as Eddie Gallaudet. About 450 feet. Washington, D. C., 1914.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, by Dr. Thomas Fox. About 500 feet. Washington, D. C., 1915.

The Signing of the Charter of Gallaudet College by Dr. Amos G. Draper. About 500 feet. Washington, D. C., 1915.

Yankee Doodle, by Mr. W. E. Marshall. About 500 feet. Washington, D. C., August, 1921.

EXHIBITIONS

One hundred exhibitions have been held since 1911 in cities, at conventions, and at state schools for the deaf:

Cities: Akron, Ohio, 1; Baltimore, Md., 2; Brooklyn, N. Y., 2; Chicago, Ill., 1; Duluth, Minn., 1; Huntington, W. Va., 1; Los Angeles, Calif., 1; Minneapolis, Minn., 2; St. Paul, Minn., 3; New Orleans, La., 1; New York City, 4; Philadelphia, Pa., 2; Seattle, Wash., 1; Tacoma, Wash., 1; Washington, D. C., 2; Denver, Colo., 1; total 26.

Conventions: Cleveland, N. A. D., 1; Hartford, N. A. D., 1; Delavan American Instructors, 1; Staunton, American Instructors, 1; Omaha, N. F. S. D., 1; Florida State Association, 1; Kansas State Association, 3; Michigan, State As-



J. H. McFARLANE
Member Board

sociation, 1; New England Gallaudet Association, 1; North Carolina Association, 3; Ohio State Association, 1; Old Dominion Association, 3; Tennessee State Association, 1; Texas State Association, 1; total, 22.

Schools: Alabama, 1; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 1; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 4; Kansas, 2; Louisiana, 2; Michigan, 3; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 6; Missouri, 2; St. Louis Day School, 1; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 3; New Jersey, 3; New Mexico, 1; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 1; Oregon, 4; Washington, 1; Western Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 1; Utah, 1; total, 52.

To date the sum of \$514.65 has been turned into the Moving Picture Fund from the rental of the films.

Usually four reels are shown at an exhibition. Upon their return they have to be rewound and examined for breaks and their general condition noted. It is common for moving picture prints to part where they have been spliced together, but they can easily be respliced.

When an order is filled the films are again re-wound and examined, put in tin boxes which are packed in a metal shipping box and then taken to an express office. Some reels have two or three different films on them and in filling out an order it frequently happens that one or more films have to be taken off and other films put on. It often takes from one to several hours to do this and get the films down to an express office.

Aside from the negatives and prints the Moving Picture Department has 1 Oliver typewriter, 4 wooden boxes and two metal ones for expressing films, 1 woven chest for the permanent storage of negatives, and 1 rewinder.

CONDITION OF THE FILMS

Most of the films are in good condition considering their age and the number of times they have been shown in schools and

at conventions—over one hundred exhibitions in all. The Lorna Doone lecture film, by Dr. Gallaudet, and the Presentation Week film are beginning to show signs of wear and tear along the edges. A short piece of lettering on the Minnehaha film needs renewing. New prints from our negatives would cost about 10 cents a foot. It does not seem necessary to have any new prints made immediately, but we may have to do so in the near future if we wish to continue showing our films in schools and at conventions of the deaf. Our films have been well thought of wherever shown. Superintendents of schools and others have written they were well pleased with them, and several have suggested that more films be secured.

All our films, with the exception of two, are considered successful ones. The exceptions are: "The Escape of Abbe Sicard" and "The Discovery of Chloroform." The faults of these are photographic ones and no blame whatever is attached to the lecturer.

Our hope of handing the sign language down to posterity by means of these films depends on how long the negatives will remain in a condition that will permit the making of good prints from them. Time alone can tell how long we will be able to preserve the negatives. Film manufacturing companies say they do not know. The Eastman Film company writes that it does not know if the negatives can be preserved for a hundred years as the industry is only about twenty years old. There is a possibility of the negatives becoming too dry and brittle to permit the making of prints from them, or some of the negatives might spoil because of the chemicals used in developing them not being all washed out.

At the present time the negatives appear to be in good condition. If they are carefully kept to prevent them from drying out and becoming brittle they will last a long time. They should be examined at regular intervals and a record kept of the dates on which they were examined. Mr. Sig G. Boernstein, of Washington, D. C., who has had over twenty years experience with films, is of the opinion that should the negatives ever show signs of becoming too dry it can be remedied by giving them a glycerine bath.

At the Detroit convention the Moving Picture Committee was authorized to produce two new films: "Yankee Doodle," by Mr. W. E. Marshall, and a film showing industrial, professional, scientific, and social activities of the deaf. The Yankee Doodle film has been produced at a cost of \$137.25. It is about 500 feet in length. For various reasons we have not found a good opportunity to attempt the industrial film and, by decision of President Cloud, the Detroit authorization for it is considered to have lapsed and the film cannot be produced unless re-authorized.

If the members of the Association desire more films—films that show convention and other scenes as well as sign-language films—it would be well to take action, at the Atlanta Convention, toward increasing the Motion Picture Fund. We now have \$1294.12 and it seems best to use it for reprints and for the upkeep of the films.

The negatives and prints have been kept at my residence. A permanent home should be found for the negatives. Some fire-proof vault would be best. Dr. Hall has offered the Association space in the vault at Gallaudet College.

In closing this report I wish to thank Mr. Alexander L. Pach and Mrs. Josephine Stewart, my associates on the Moving Picture Committee, for their prompt and hearty co-operation in all matters that have come before the Committee for consideration.

This report brings to a close my twelfth year as custodian of the films.

ROY J. STEWART,
Chairman and Treasurer,
ALEXANDER L. PACH,
JOSEPHINE STEWART,
Motion Picture Fund
Committee.

President Cloud appointed Mr. Underhill, of Florida, and Mrs. Harry Gillen, of New York, to act with Mr. Pach as a special committee to supervise the taking of motion pictures of the convention activities.

Mr. Drake, of the District of Columbia, moved that Chairman Stewart of the Motion Picture Fund committee be paid \$50.00 a year from the fund to compensate him for time and

labor expended in looking after the films and their rental. Carried unanimously.

The convention empowered the special Motion Picture committee just appointed to buy the film or films made of the convention activities, provided they proved of value and the price was reasonable.

Dr. Thomas F. Fox, chairman of the Gallaudet Hartford Monument committee, read the general report of this committee:

GENERAL REPORT OF THE HARTFORD MONUMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. President and Fellow Members:

Your Committee, appointed to represent the Association for the repair of the monument erected to the memory of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet in Hartford, Connecticut, subsequently amended to erect at Hartford a replica of the group memorial of Gallaudet and Alice Cogswell which faces Chapel Hall of Gallaudet College, in Washington, D. C., and to superintend said erection, respectfully presents the following resume of the state of the fund, together with some information that may be of service for the future action of the Association in the matter:

At the outset of the establishment of the fund by the appointment of the Committee, in March, 1912, the directing idea and primary purpose was to repair the Monument in memory of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, then resting on the grounds of the American School at Hartford, Conn. For this purpose \$1,500 had been collected by December 10, 1912, and at the Cleveland Convention of the Association in 1913, the Committee reported a total collection of \$2,109.63. In August, 1920, at the Detroit Convention, the Committee's report showed a further increase in the fund's total to \$3,004.74, from which the deduction of necessary expenditures left a balance of \$2,908.88.

Investigation by the Committee had proved that the Hartford monument was disintegrating and beyond permanent repair, and the Detroit meeting, upon the suggestion of the Committee, so altered its function as to provide for the erection in Hartford of a replica of the Gallaudet College group memorial. At the time it was estimated that the bronze part of the memorial could be reproduced for \$2,500; that the pedestal would cost about \$1,000, and that the expenses of transportation and placing in position would amount to \$1,000 more,—making a total for the completed group of about \$4,500.

There was in the fund's treasury a little over \$3,000, and only \$1,500 additional was needed to put the memorial into a form which would meet the severest requirements of art, and secure the interest and admiration of posterity. That was three years ago, and had economic conditions remained normal, the Committee would now be prepared to report its task accomplished. However, conditions have greatly altered since the meeting in 1920, and at the present time the Committee is confronted by an entirely new situation, which demands either definite instructions from the Association, or else the conferring of discretionary power in its future course of action to meet conditions and circumstances as they may arise. Owing to necessary changes in the original plans, and to the rise in the cost of material and labor, instead of \$4,500 as previously estimated, and which the Committee has almost in hand, Mr. Daniel C. French, the eminent sculptor, who conceived and produced the Gallaudet group on Kendall Green, and to whom we are indebted for many courtesies, inestimable advice and professional service, warns us that the material to be used for the pedestal should be Stony Creek granite brought to the rubbed surface—a surface as smooth as possible without a definite polish. He strongly recommends that the Committee employ an architect of ability to design this pedestal, since while the designs that have been submitted are in general well enough, they are not quite right in detail, and any architect would be critical of them. He generously volunteers to assist in this part to the best of his ability.

Mr. French further advises that we leave a wide margin for extra outlays, because all sorts of unexpected expenses arise in such a venture. In his opinion the Committee would be getting off very cheaply at \$6,500. If it were an entirely new work of sculpture, it would cost at least \$30,000. Mr. French estimates the cost of the Gallaudet statue with pedestal approximately as follows:

Casting statue in bronze.....	\$2,500.00
Cost of pedestal, with foundations in Stony Creek	
Granite	3,167.00
Packing and transportation of model and incidental expenses (estimates).....	750.00
Total	\$6,417.00

The incidental expenses mentioned refer to the possible repairing of the model, which may need a good deal of attention, the packing and shipping, insurance on the work as it progresses, shipping of the bronze to Hartford and erection on the pedestal, and probably some further unexpected items of expenses. This does not include any remuneration for the valuable services of Mr. French, who has been indefatigable in his activities and has manifested a most liberal and helpful spirit in assisting the Committee. He has expressed his willingness to be content with whatever the Committee may be able to offer him, should any balance exist after all other expenses have been met, remarking that if he charged his usual fee it would be prohibitive. This affords a limited idea of how greatly the Committee is indebted to him for generous co-operation.

As to the time for the completion of the monument,—the casting of a bronze statue or group of the size of the Gallaudet, consumes from four to six or seven months, and another month should be allowed for this delivery of the plaster model with such repairs as may be necessary. Mr. French thinks it improbable that the Monument could be finished and erected before the Spring of 1924. He believes that it would be safe to set May 1st, 1924, for its entire completion.

The details of the location of the statue have been carefully studied, and after considering the various sites that had been suggested, Mr. French had no hesitation in advising that the monument should be placed facing the main entrance of the American School at West Hartford, in the Central lawn between two avenues, about 20 feet back from the edge of a grass plot. In this decision he had the concurrence of Mrs. N. Horton Batchelder, well known as an able sculptor.

The Committee presents you such details as it possesses,—the present status of the fund, and the conditions for which, so far as it is aware, it will be expected to provide.

Shall the Committee go ahead and be granted discretionary power to meet contingencies as they may arise, or what?

According to the latest estimates, as presented to you, there is about \$2,000 still to be collected. We do not claim to be prophets, but have the abiding confidence that the deaf of the country will supply the amount required by the Committee to complete its task. We have confidence that the deaf will stand by us as heretofore. The great Middle Western states, led by Illinois and Ohio, are contributing steadily, New England is wide awake, and in both sections the various divisions of the N. F. S. D. are regularly sending in subscriptions. New York City has promised that by next December, New York's already liberal contributions will be increased by a goodly sum. It is not possible to mention here the name of each contributor to the fund since the Detroit meeting. Letters of acknowledgment have been sent to all collectors as the contributions were received, and the name of every contributor has been bulletined in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, which has consistently been of the greatest assistance to the Committee, and has in other ways forwarded the interests of the Fund.

There remain some sections of the country that have been lamentably backward in their recognition of the Fund and its purpose, and it would be encouraging if they should come forward and lend a generous hand to increase previous donations. Every State, every section, should take pride in being represented in this fund by generous contributions. The Committee is aware that it has a heavy task ahead of it, but is buoyed up by the confidence in its ability to "come through" assisted by the co-operation of the Association and its members.

In bringing this report to a conclusion the Committee would recall to you the great loss we all have sustained in the passing away of Dr. John Burton Hotchkiss, former Treasurer of the Fund. His distinguished career as a man and a scholar requires no eulogy here, but his particular service in the activities of our Committee demand, at least, a few words of sincere appreciation of a former associate who performed his duties as Treasurer thoroughly and well. We miss his thoughtful, soulful presence, his directive counsel, forceful executive talent, with the sweet, winning personality, which were characteristics of the man, and made him a prominent and creditable representative of the American

deaf. It was an honor to have been associated with him; it is our misfortune to lose him when success is about to crown the efforts he so unsparingly made to accomplish the object for which the Committee came into existence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, *Chairman*,
H. D. DRAKE, *Sec'y-Treas.*,
JOHN O. ROUKE,
Committee.

Prof. H. D. Drake, treasurer of the committee, read the following detailed financial statement:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT GALLAUDET MONUMENT REPLICA FUND

Reported to Detroit Convention.....	\$2,908.88
Increase since Detroit Convention.....	\$1,424.07

RECEIPTS

Nov. 28, 1922 Rec'd. from former Treas. Hotchkiss....	\$4,061.67
Accrued interest on acc't with Soc. for Savings...	57.86
Dec. 1.—Aug. J. Rodenberger.....	18.45
Dec. 1.—6mo. int. on Duluth Home Co. Mtg.....	60.00
Accrued int. on acc't with Union Saving Bank...	24.04
Jan. 17, 1923 Aug. J. Rodenberger.....	7.25
Feb. 8 Cleveland Chap. G. C. A. A.....	5.50
Apr. 30 Flint, Mich. collection.....	33.55
May 20 Boston Div. No. 20 N.F.S.D.....	10.38
May 20 Portland, Me. Div. No. 39 N.F.S.D.....	15.00
May 20 Mr. and Mrs. Dickson.....	1.00
June 5 Miss Katherine Gallaudet.....	10.00
June 5 Mrs. John W. Edgerton.....	5.00
July 5 Aug. J. Rodenberger.....	21.25
July 5 Walter Durian.....	2.00

Total receipts.....\$4,332.95

EXPENDITURES

April 25 Postage.....	\$.50
April 25 Notary fee.....	.50
June 16 Expenses of Com. Meeting at Hartford.....	44.30

Total expenditures.....\$45.30

RECAPITULATION

Total receipts.....	\$4,332.95
Total expenditures.....	45.30

Balance on hand.....\$4287.65

DISPOSITION OF FUND

Cash in hand.....	\$ 38.70
First Mortgage note.....	2,000.00
In bank.....	2,248.95
	\$4,287.65

Respectfully submitted,
H. D. DRAKE, *Treas.*

Mr. Samuel Frankenheim of New York, chairman of the De l'Epee Memorial Statue Committee, read his report:

REPORT OF DE L'EPEE MEMORIAL STATUE COMMITTEE

Mr. Samuel Frankenheim,
18 W. 107th Street,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We have made an examination of the books and records of the De l'Epee Memorial Statue Committee for the period April 7th, 1922, to July 5th, 1923, and submit herewith Exhibits and Schedules showing the details thereof.

The securities were examined by us and found correct.

We have checked the purchases and sales of securities and found them in accord with the confirmations rendered by Lee, Higginson and Company.

Respectfully submitted,
EPSTEIN & WULFING,
Certified Public Accountants.

Dated July 12, 1923.

SUMMARY OF CASH ACCOUNT

EXHIBIT "A"

April 7, 1922	Balance on hand.....	\$4,720.57
	Contributions Received	
	(Sched. 1).....	193.53
	Coupons Collected	
	(Sched. 2).....	323.00
	Securities Sold	
	(Sched. 3).....	6,324.59
	Total Receipts.....	\$11,561.69
	Securities Purchased	
	(Sched. 4).....	11,389.91
	Expenses Paid	
	(Sched. 5).....	121.65
	Total Disbursements.....	\$11,511.56
	Cash Balance July 5, 1923.....	\$ 50.13

MEMORIAL FUND JULY 5, 1923

Cash on hand.....	\$ 50
Securities at Cost.....	5,082.08
Total Fund.....	\$5,132.21

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED APRIL 7th, 1922
TO JULY 5th, 1923

SCHEDULE 1

DATE	NAME	AMOUNT
June 10, 1922	Los Angeles Silent Club.....	\$ 10.99
	Los Angeles Division No. 27.....	5.00
	San Francisco Division No. 53.....	5.00
Nov. 11, 1922	Mary T. Austria.....	7.00
	J. C. Underwood.....	1.00
	Chas. Schatzkin.....	2.00
	Annie Ryan.....	5.00
	Earle E. Smith.....	1.00
	Patrick I. Gaughan.....	.50
	Austin Fogarty.....	1.00
	D. Hansen.....	.25
	Paul F. Murtagh.....	1.00
	I. McImmerney.....	1.00
	M. C. Gilmartin.....	2.00
	John E. Moxey.....	1.00
	Mary Reed.....	1.00
Nov. 27, 1922	Xavier De l'Epee Soc. (Bkln).....	20.00
	Isaac Goldberg.....	1.00
	Albert Malone.....	.15
	Mrs. J. Lloyd.....	1.00
	J. F. Loneragan.....	1.00
	S. J. Fogarty.....	5.00
	Sol. E. Pachter.....	1.00
	Miss Martin McCoy.....	1.00
	P. F. Murtagh.....	1.00
	Miss Lizzie Molloy.....	1.00
	Jos. P. Denman.....	1.00
	J. Mattes.....	.10
Feb. 17, 1923	John N. Funk.....	1.00
Apr. 9, 1923	Ed. P. Haire.....	1.00
	Fred E. Ward.....	1.00
	J. T. Haire.....	1.00
	Evelyn B. Gung.....	.50
	T. H. Wengert.....	.50
May 4, 1923	Wm. F. Schaefer.....	1.00
	Chas. M. Sharrar.....	.50
	Frank Stacy.....	.50
	Chas. Loughran.....	1.00
	A. C. Johnson.....	.50
	Roscoe Bradney.....	.50
	A. Friend.....	.25
	Ira Ricketts.....	.50
	Seymour Shaffer.....	.50
	Z. E. Jenrinsch.....	.50
	Evelyn Dryburgh.....	1.50
	Oscar Lybeck.....	1.00

May 19, 1923

Lawrence Larson.....	1.00
O. Len Larson.....	.25
J. A. Robinson.....	.10
Cldye S. Hazlet.....	.25
H. G. Bryan.....	.10
Ray Green.....	.10
Ross Koons.....	.10
Harold Hanson.....	.10
Arthur Howard.....	.10
Mrs. H. G. Bryan.....	.10
John F. Sullivan.....	.10
V. A. Lytle.....	.25
John Quillan.....	1.00
V. T. Broberg.....	1.00
Herman Groven.....	1.00
Jos. M. Anzone.....	1.00
Wm. T. Ebell.....	1.00
A. E. Funk.....	1.00
Frank Kuelur.....	1.00
Mr. & Mrs. Faker.....	1.00
Mr. & Mrs. Lyle Bulmer.....	.50
J. E. Wachinta.....	.50
Ludvik Sandewerk.....	.50
Wm. Roth.....	.25
Mr. & Mrs. M. Rasmus.....	.50
H. Herbert.....	.25
Earl W. Hinterthur.....	.50
R. S. Fenske.....	.25
S. H. Sasse.....	.25
Sophia Brenner.....	.25
James Brungto.....	.25
Oscar H. Luckhe.....	.25
Mr. & Mrs. C. Hansen.....	.50
Chas. Demarais.....	.25
V. H. Smith.....	.50
Henry Berholtz.....	.25
Geo. Wallin.....	1.00
Edwin J. Isaacson.....	1.00
John A. De Lance.....	1.00
Gloria Johnson.....	1.08
A. J. Anthier.....	1.00
O. A. Olson.....	1.00
Mr. & Mrs. Grant Daniels.....	.50
Edw. P. Olson.....	1.00
Harriet Hall.....	1.00
Harry L. Welty.....	1.00
Ellen Pearson.....	1.00
Walter B. Mitchell.....	1.00
Eddie Brynes.....	.50
V. Smith.....	1.00
Mamie Wallace.....	.50
Mrs. Mabel Siver.....	1.00
Boys' Club School for Deaf.....	1.59
Officers & Teachers School for the Deaf.....	2.36
Girls' Club.....	.55
L. L. Henningan.....	.50
Mr. & Mrs. G. Gaiennie.....	.50
Edith Fitzgerald.....	1.00
G. C. Huckaly.....	1.00
Mathias Erich.....	1.09
Mr. & Mrs. H. Bickel.....	1.00
Adron Henry.....	1.00
Mr. & Mrs. Henry.....	1.00
Mr. & Mrs. Tracy Jones.....	1.00
Marion Karney.....	.25
Mr. & Mrs. Silas Phillips.....	1.00
Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Gallenberger.....	1.00
Myrtle Halverson.....	.25
Mr. & Mrs. Ed. Svacina.....	1.00
Marvin Goff.....	1.03
Ernest Wright.....	.50
Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Williams.....	.50
Stella Goff.....	.50
Mr. & Mrs. Orville Robinson.....	1.00
Andrew Schramski.....	1.00
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Pleasant.....	.50
Joseph Schreiter.....	.50
Percy Goff.....	.50
Pearl Helminick.....	.50
Ruby Krug.....	.25
Mary Gorman.....	1.00

June 9, 1923

Oliver du Cherine.....	.25
Jennie Williams.....	.50
Mr. & Mrs. Fred J. Neesam.....	1.00
Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Cameron.....	1.00
Delavan Division No. 80, N.F.S.D.....	5.00
Adriadna Literary Society.....	2.50
Friends.....	1.25
M. A. Drews.....	.50
Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Johnst.....	.50
Henry Zarling.....	1.00
Frank A. Spears.....	1.00
W. E. Redmond.....	.50
Geo. F. Johnson.....	1.00
Geo. B. Lord.....	1.00
Mr. & Mrs. Dinkurie.....	.75
Alfred Cashman.....	.50
Frank L. Harter.....	1.00
Mr. & Mrs. Thos. R. Meredith.....	1.00
Anthony Pino.....	.25
Arthur Riley.....	.25
Geo. Oelchlager.....	.25
Mrs. Annie Garvey.....	.50
John E. Standacher.....	1.00
H. J. Riordan.....	1.00
W. A. Riordan.....	1.00
Stewart Herrinton.....	.25
Otta Roth.....	.25
Barney Data.....	.25
Ben Thomberg.....	.10
Frank Schlezell.....	.50
Otto Schnoor.....	.25
J. M. Sievert.....	.25
Isaac Weisbaum.....	.50
Frank Hennmelder.....	.25
Ralph Sweet.....	.25
James Dorman.....	.25
Harry Oelchlager.....	.25
Ben Nelson.....	.25
J. Delaney.....	.25
Geo. C. Jackson.....	.25
Percy A. Miller.....	.25
Etta Fanzmann.....	.25
Wm. R. Korschine.....	.25
Louis W. Burns.....	.25
Clyde E. Rhinehart.....	.25
Stanley Ferguson.....	.25
Lucille Elliott.....	.25
Jennie Hemer.....	.25
E. Brooks.....	.15
Sarah Hammel.....	.50
Wm. J. Eagen.....	1.00
Edmund O. Mattson.....	1.00
M. E. Haag.....	1.00
Mrs. R. H. Kaufman.....	1.00
J. M. Stewart.....	1.00
A. C. Stevens.....	1.00
Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Erickoff.....	2.00
Mr. & Mrs. Robt. L. Erd.....	1.00
Mr. & Mrs. Geo. F. Tripp.....	1.00
Ema I. Cox.....	1.00
Arthur E. Anderson.....	1.00
Elsie A. Bedman.....	1.00
Joseph Dohman.....	1.00
Manhattan Div. No. 87 N.F.S.D.....	5.80
Mrs. Millie Hemstreet.....	.25
Louise Butler.....	.05
Isabel Butler.....	.05
Ruth Butler.....	.10
C. M. Michaels.....	.05
Isaac Turner.....	.25
Merle N. Hook.....	.25
Marvin Larson.....	.25
Earl Erdahl.....	.15
O. C. Hougstad.....	.25
Mrs. Winnie Huff.....	.25
Wm. T. Brown.....	.25
Mrs. Chris Kohler.....	.25
Joseph Ryan.....	.25
Mrs. E. L. Sampson.....	.25
Mrs. Lela Dolson.....	.25

June 14, 1923

July 5, 1923

Total contributions received.....\$193.53

CASH RECEIPTS—COUFONS COLLECTED

SCHEDULE 2

May 1, 1922	Virginia Railway 5's.....	\$ 25.00
July 15, 1922	Virginia Railway 6's.....	9.00
July 15, 1922	Chicago & Northwestern Eq. 6's.....	30.00
Aug. 1, 1922	Philadelphia Co. 6's.....	30.00
Sept. 1, 1922	Dominican Republic 5½'s.....	27.50
Sept. 1, 1922	Dutch East Indies 6's.....	15.00
Nov. 1, 1922	Pacific Tel & Tel 5's.....	25.00
Nov. 1, 1922	Penn Ohio Pow. & Lt. 7½'s.....	3.75
Dec. 2, 1922	French Gov. 7½'s.....	3.75
Jan. 15, 1923	Virginia Ry. Eq. 6's.....	9.00
Jan. 15, 1923	Chicago & Northwestern Eq. 6's.....	30.00
Jan. 15, 1923	Dominican Republic 5½'s.....	27.50
Jan. 15, 1923	Dutch East Indies 6's.....	15.00
Apr. 2, 1923	Rio Grande Du Sul 8's.....	40.00
May 1, 1923	Pacific Tel & Tel 5's.....	25.00
May 1, 1923	Penn Ohio P. & L. 7½'s.....	3.75
June 1, 1923	French Gov. 7½'s.....	3.75
Total coupons collected.....		\$323.00

CASH RECEIPTS—SALE OF SECURITIES

SCHEDULE 3

DATE	NAME	AMOUNT
Apr. 19, 1922	\$500 Queensland 6/47 @ 102.....	\$ 515.42
May 3, 1922	\$500 Dutch East Indies 6/47 @ 97.....	495.25
May 22, 1922	1M. American Sugar 6/37 @ 100½.....	1,028.67
May 22, 1922	1M. Va. Ry. 5/62 @ 95½.....	958.06
Nov. 29, 1922	1M. Philadelphia Co. 6/44 @ 100.....	1,020.00
Jan. 18, 1923	1M. Chic. Northwestern 6/29 @ 102.....	1,020.67
Mar. 29, 1923	1M. Anaconda Copper 6/53 @ 96¾.....	977.67
May 28, 1923	\$300 Great Western Power 6/52 @ 101.....	308.85
Total		\$6,324.59

CASH DISBURSEMENTS—PURCHASE OF SECURITIES

SCHEDULE 4

DATE	SECURITY PURCHASED WITH INTEREST	AMOUNT
Mar. 31, 1922	\$500 Queensland 6/47 @ 102½.....	\$ 506.50
Mar. 31, 1922	1M. American Sugar Co. 6/37 @ 98½.....	1,000.33
Mar. 31, 1922	\$200 Virginian Ry. Eq. 6/30 @ 5.65 Return.....	206.96
Apr. 6, 1922	1M. Virginian Ry. 5/62 @ 94.....	961.67
Apr. 13, 1922	1M. Dominican 5½ @ 94½.....	951.42
Apr. 6, 1922	1M. Chic. Northwestern Eq. 6/29 @ 5.60 Return.....	1,035.95
Apr. 19, 1922	\$500 Dutch East Indies 6/47 @ 96.....	489.08
May 22, 1922	\$100 Virginian Ry. Eq. 6/30 @ 5.40 Return.....	105.85
May 3, 1922	\$500 Dutch East Indies 6/62 @ 96¾.....	489.00
May 3, 1922	1M. Pacific Tel & Tel 5/52 @ 94¼.....	945.56
May 22, 1922	1M. Phila. Co. 6/44 @ 97¾.....	996.17
Oct. 24, 1922	\$100 French 7½/41 @ 95¼.....	98.25
Oct. 24, 1922	\$100 Penn Ohio 7½ @ 107.....	110.63
Dec. 1, 1922	1M. Rio Grande 8/46 @ 97¾.....	990.83
Jan. 18, 1923	1M. Anaconda Copper 6/53 @ 96½.....	963.00
Mar. 29, 1923	1M. Oriental Dev. Co. 6/53 @ 92.....	922.83
Mar. 29, 1923	\$300 Great West Power 6/53 @ 101.....	306.05
May 28, 1923	\$300 Galveston Houston Electric Co. 7/25 @ 101.....	309.83
Total purchases.....		\$11,389.91

CASH DISBURSEMENTS—EXPENSES

SCHEDULE 5

	AMOUNT
Stationery and Printing.....	\$ 60.70
Postage	5.48
Services	50.00

Commission Securities.....	1.50
Other Commissions.....	3.97
Total Expenses.....	\$121.55

SECURITIES ON HAND JULY 5, 1923

SCHEDULE "B"		COST	CFT. NOS.
\$300	Virginia 6/30.....	\$ 308.08	K 4-6-7
1M.	Dominican 5½.....	945.00	M 3867
\$300	Dutch East Indies 6/62....	483.75	D 01170
1M.	Pacific Tel & Tel 5/52....	942.50	M 9707
\$500	French 7½/41.....	95.25	C 7419
1M.	Penn Ohio 7½.....	107.00	C 552
\$100	Rio Grande 8/46.....	977.50	1858
\$100	Oriental Dev. Co. 6/53....	920.00..	TM 4860
1M.	Galveston Houston		
	Electric Co. 7/25.....	303.00.	C 920304
Total cost of securities			
on hand.....		\$5,082.08	

SAMUEL FRANKENHEIM, *Treasurer.*

De l'Epee Memorial Statue Committee.

Adjournment was taken at 5:45 P.M.

Tuesday Evening

August 14

During the evening entertainment was provided on the Hotel Ansley Roof Garden in the form of motion pictures. Most of the Association's "Sign Language Classics" were shown in this exhibition, including the new rendition of "Yankee Doodle" by Mr. W. E. Marshall, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Marshall was present and consented to go on the stage following the showing of this film, and rendered part of "Yankee Doodle" in person.

Wednesday, August 15

(North Carolina—South Carolina Day)

Wednesday was given over to an all-day outing at the base of Stone Mountain. A melon cutting featured the lunch furnished those at the picnic. Some elected to climb the mountain, while others remained below and inspected the huge memorial sculpture to the Confederacy now being executed on the side of Stone Mountain by Gutzon Borglum.

Wednesday Evening

August 15

Wednesday evening union religious services were conducted at the Atlanta Tabernacle by members of the clergy present.

Thursday Morning Session

August 16

(Arkansas—Florida Day.)

Called to order at 9:00 A. M. on Hotel Ansley Roof Garden, President Cloud in the chair.

Invocation by the Rev. R. C. Fortune of North Carolina.

"Auld Lang Syne" was recited by a chorus of South Carolinians: Mrs. Robert Cave, Mrs. L. A. Elmer, Miss Eula Rawls and Mr. Frank Smoak.

The Secretary-Treasurer read telegrams and letters of greeting from the following: Baltimore Division No. 47, N. F. S. D.; Mrs. C. C. Colby, of Detroit; and Bronx Division No. 92, N. F. S. D.

Mrs. H. T. Poore, Superintendent of the Tennessee School for the Deaf, was on the program to make an address, but she was obliged to leave Atlanta before the time set for her appearance. She had, however, made a few informal remarks at the picnic on the previous day. Her address was read to the convention by Mr. J. B. Chandler, a teacher in the Tennessee school:

EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

BY MRS. H. T. POORE,

Superintendent of the Tennessee School

Whether education is preparation for life; whether education is life; whether in its broadest sense it is the development of all the powers of man or in its most restricted sense it is the development of the mental powers only, when the suffix -al- is added to the noun the result is,—anything which pertains to or which is derived from education.

By making a collection of what various authorities give as definitions for a standard and by mixing them with the enthusiasm of an Aunt Dinah when her reputation is at stake for a perfectly finished product, I have formed what, to my satisfaction, is the most applicable definition for the word as it will be used in this paper,—namely, a standard is a combination of needs, conditions and results, accepted as sufficiently correct and perfect to be used as a basis of comparison.

An educational standard then is a conclusion reached, from the consideration of the needs, conditions and results obtained, and accepted as sufficiently correct and perfect to serve as a basis of comparison in all that pertains to the education of man.

Education is as old as the races and standards have varied with the ages. Primitive man met his standards of education as effectively as we are meeting our complex problems of today. His was an unconscious process of training, by imitation, in the arts and occupations necessary to maintain existence and a conscious theoretical training aimed to prepare him for adjustment to the world of spirits.

The Spartan youth reached the educational standard of his day when he had developed into a physically perfect, courageous, obedient soldier.

The Athenian went a step further and combined music and literature with the physical training required of the Spartan.

Early Roman education was a family affair and the youth received a training, moral, civic and religious. Later Rome added the culture of the Greeks and established a well defined system of schools.

Standards kept broadening. Charlemagne added the seven liberal arts. Universities were established in the twelfth century, and a public school system—the first of the modern type—was established in Germany during the period of the Reformation.

Doctrines came into existence, prevailed for a time and were superseded by others. The Humanistic, the Realistic, the Naturalistic, the Psychological, the Scientific and the Sociological dominated in the order as given until now in the present century we have a combination influenced by these various doctrines and a well defined system of schools with certain corresponding educational standards for each type.

While, strictly speaking, we have no organized national system of education, the systems in the various states are similar enough to permit treating them as a whole in a general consideration of educational standards; with the added explanation that educational standards as specifically set forth will differ with the states, the types of schools, the counties, the townships, and the cities.

The most recent section to be added to the general system of education—the kindergarten—originated with Froebel near the middle of the nineteenth century. While the idea has spread with noteworthy rapidity, kindergarten classes are still confined to city systems, private kindergartens and to normal or professional schools where they are used for practice work in training teachers. In time this section will doubtless be an integral part of the system, as much so as the primary or secondary divisions now are. And before pupils shall be

admitted to the primary department kindergarten work will have been required. At present, however, pupils are permitted to attend voluntarily between the ages of four and six. Methods based on those devised by Froebel are used to aid the child in natural self expression and to bring about a growth and development through the use of his native knowledge. Its present educational standard would be difficult to determine as pupils are admitted to the primary departments of our schools at the age of six regardless of previous educational foundation or growth. The kindergarten is of too great importance to be ignored in a paper such as this.

All other divisions of our scheme of education are accepted on the basis of a pre-requisite of that which follows,—a ladder, each round of which can be reached only by a satisfactory completion of the work of the preceding round. We have in order, the primary, the secondary, the junior high, the senior high, the college and the university. Regardless of the methods used to reach the ascribed standards and the degrees of difference in the same types of schools in the different states and even in the schools of the same state there will be found similarity and dissimilarity in the requirements for reaching the standards.

The public in general is familiar with the scheme of our system of education. The standards are dependent upon the persons in control of the various systems and upon those who are working to obtain established results. Completing work in one school would not mean precisely the same completing that grade of work in another school even of the same type. A Bachelor of Arts degree from one college or university is not the same as a Bachelor of Arts from another. Standards vary, too, with the individual. We can not have perfect educational standards. We may and do demand certain accomplishments in certain required subjects, and the ability to go higher before pupils are considered to have reached the standard which will permit them to continue to advance to higher schools, but these standards will be variable, and will be constantly changing as time goes on and civilization advances and as individuals differ. To go into detailed discussion of required standards of the different branches on the educational ladder would mean a volume rather than a paper such as this is expected to be.

This general scheme of education does not stand alone as a pathway through which all must walk. Special schools offer opportunities to those incapable, or for other reasons, not desirous of adhering to the hewn pathway. At different rounds individuals may branch out into special trades or professional schools. These trades and professions have their standards. Aside from them there are the schools for special types of children, among which the schools for the deaf and for the blind most favorably compare with the schools for the hearing. The schools for the deaf and for the blind have fairly well defined standards, tho there is a wide degree of difference in the finished product as turned out from the various schools of these types.

In a sense, the most illiterate day laborer has reached an educational standard if he knows enough to keep in good physical condition, recognizes and lives by the golden rule and the result of his work is creditable even though it may be a scrubbed floor or a mowed lawn. He is successfully participating in the activities of the dominant social affairs.

Much research work and testing has been going on in the past ten years with a view to establishing standards worked out in a scientific manner. By means of these standards it is hoped that school systems can be measured; that the efficiency of the instruction of teachers can be ascertained through the results shown in their pupils, arrived at by the use of established tests and scales; that the mental ability and intelligence of the individual may be determined with a fair degree of accuracy.

Just what changes these measurements and tests will bring about in our scheme of education remains to be seen. But if Mary at the age of five has the same standard of intelligence and native knowledge that Sarah has at the age of seven, why should Mary be held back until she has reached her seventh year to be given the same chance of development that is being offered to Sarah? The system seems unfair to the Marvys. The standards must be worked out based upon the results achieved.

In the recent meeting of the Association of Instructors of the Deaf, difference of opinion was recorded from authorities who had watched the training of pupils and compared the results in children who had been permitted to enter school at the age of five and those who had not entered until seven. This without consideration of intelligence. One asserted that

better results were achieved from pupils who entered at the age of five. The other affirmed that both methods had been tried in his school and that pupils who had entered at five were no further advanced at the age of eleven than the pupils who had entered at seven were by the time they had reached the age of eleven.

Where are we? Now in the whirl of a complex civilization, changing and broadening year by year. As educators, as individuals in the common mass, all must hustle, if we expect to bring out of each individual that which is in him, develop him for a life of the greatest usefulness of which he is capable and make of him a member of society who recognizes the rights and comforts of others. A universal accomplishment of these aims and, in any cycle, educational standards have set themselves.

MUSICAL TRAINING

Mr. F. G. Fancher, instructor and leader of the band of the Tennessee School for the Deaf, talked to the convention on the value of musical education to the deaf, and, by way of illustrating his remarks, called to the platform some of the deaf members of his band and demonstrated to the audience how perfectly his boys could keep time to the music on their different instruments.

Mr. Pach moved that Mr. Larson's paper on Day Schools vs. State Schools for the Deaf, be printed in the proceedings. Carried.

THE DAY SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF VS. THE STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF IN WISCONSIN

BY LARS M. LARSON

Whenever I travel from time to time anywhere in this country I am frequently asked by those who are interested in something about the public day-schools for the deaf. These schools have been established in various towns in my native state (Wisconsin) to instruct the deaf children the same as other public schools are open to young hearing people. They also are specially anxious to ascertain which is considered a better school to instruct the deaf—the *Day School* or the *State School*. I have made inquiries from the deaf who have been instructed at both State and Day Schools to ascertain which is the best one to furnish the deaf an education.

You will certainly understand that there is a distinct scope between "*State School*" and "*Day Schools*," both being employed to instruct the deaf. The *former* is a state educational institution in which the deaf children are admitted as pupils and stay nine months every year. They board, lodge, study and also are cared for besides being instructed daily in school during the scholastic term, while the *latter* is only a public school, like other common public schools opened to the deaf alone. They come in the morning and go home in the afternoon after five or six hours of instruction and study every school day. They board, sleep, and study and play at the homes of their parents outside of school hours as well as are looked after under the influence of home environments.

It is known to be a fact that very large numbers of the German immigrants went to Wisconsin in early days. They still kept their old manners and customs from Germany and their children were taught in the German language, both at home and in school. At that time some Germans who were acquainted with the oral method of teaching the deaf in Germany, talked and tried to establish and spread it through the people in that state. It led to the starting of the movement of teaching the oral method to the deaf children in 1878. A school to employ the pure oral method in teaching German deaf children in the German language, was established in the city of Milwaukee whose population was mostly German, with four German children enrolled as first pupils. The German people in that city, especially mothers of the city, became greatly interested in this school where its pupils could be taught to speak, and did a great deal of philanthropic work for its support as well as promoting the spread of the oral method of instructing the deaf in school. The number of pupils quickly increased and of course required greater contributions to be spent for their schooling thus making a heavier financial burden on the people interested in this cause. They then applied to the state for aid for this school and petitioned for the establishment

of this school as a permanent public school opened to the deaf of school age in the city of Milwaukee.

Prior to 1880 a bill was introduced into the legislature at Madison providing state aid of fifteen dollars per month for each deaf child instructed in any public, private or parochial school in the state of Wisconsin. But it was at once rejected because it was contrary to the constitution of the state. A year later, a bill presented to the legislature giving authority to the city board of education of Milwaukee to establish and maintain a school for the oral instruction of the deaf residing in the city, failed to pass. At that time the people interested in this school wanted the state to establish a separate institution to be exclusively devoted to the oral instruction of the deaf. Again, a bill of the same character was introduced into the legislature at its session of 1882, but it was amended so as to make it general and apply to all incorporated cities and villages in the state whereby a day school, with a number of five or more children enrolled, could be started with annual aid given for its support. This bill failed to pass the honorable body.

The third time a similar bill was introduced into the legislature in 1885 providing for the establishment of public day schools for oral instruction of the deaf of school age in incorporated cities and villages in the state. A public hearing was held in the Assembly Chamber. Dr. A. G. Bell who always strongly advocated the oral instruction to the deaf and its use in day schools, came to address the legislature and others interested in the improved education of the deaf. He also had an intelligent deaf lady from Kansas City, Missouri, who was a very excellent oral talker, speak orally to them urging the passage of the bill. It attracted the attention of the legislators and surprised them to hear the address. With aid of her mother she helped to prepare the way for the powerful advocates of the oral system for the deaf. It resulted in getting the bill to become a law by the unanimous action of the legislature. It passed March 31, 1885, as the first statute in our whole country to establish public oral day schools in the state of Wisconsin to instruct the deaf children.

It is amusing to see that Wisconsin often boastfully led and declared itself to have originated the idea of having established such schools, hoping that other states would follow her in providing for the education of the deaf in public day schools. They predicted that the state boarding schools for the deaf would go out of existence some day in the near future.

The law has been in operation thirty-eight years under which on the average there have been twenty-five days schools—all instructed by the oral method. These schools were located at different times in various incorporated towns all over the state of Wisconsin with an average enrollment of three hundred and fifty pupils and about fifty oral teachers. When the law was put in effect, the English language was taught to the deaf in these schools instead of the German as heretofore.

The state first paid one hundred dollars per pupil for nine month's instruction and this aid was then increased by several consequent amounts per child for the same period's attendance and finally to two hundred and fifty dollars. The latter amount was now paid for each of those deaf residing within the state instructed in said day schools. To the above amount is added one hundred and fifty dollars per pupil coming from distances outside the districts where such school is located. This money was to pay for their board and transportation—four hundred dollars per year for each non-resident pupil. This outlay is about equal to the cost of instruction and support at per capita proportion of pupils in attendance at the State School for the Deaf.

Permit me to point out what I have inquired from the deaf who have been orally taught in day schools in Wisconsin, as well as others who failed to receive enough successful instruction from such schools which they afterward acquired at the state school. When the deaf from the day schools associate with other educated adult deaf and get a chance to acquire knowledge in their daily talks in the use of the conventional sign language of the deaf, they declare themselves in favor of it as the most worthy means of instruction in day schools for the deaf, but almost all the teachers in these schools are ignorant of it, or just know very little about it. They say that the teachers should learn in order to enable them to teach with better results in the day schools. They do not generally believe that the use of the single oral method is capable of benefitting all the deaf children alike in such schools, nor can they be restored to full intercourse with hearing people at large. Only a few of them can be benefited by it, while many others fail to receive instruction successfully, so that the teachers often call or consider them as a class of stupid mutes, feeble minded or dull pupils. They can be helped much better by learning and studying at the

state school where the sign language is most used in their daily conversation. They say that they could learn much more and complete their course of study faster in the few years at the state school, while others have to take many years to finish their education in day schools. It can be clearly seen that at the former, where its pupils can remain without any interruptions from the time of their entrance to their graduation is the only place to furnish them with a "full loaf" education, while the latter being often found really inefficient in its policy and whose daily instruction has to suffer much more from irregularities of attendance, poor classification and improper grading of pupils, is generally considered just a backward move to give them only a "half loaf" education.

Several of the day schools for the deaf already established in different places with only five or more pupils enrolled, enough as required by law to start such a school for their benefit, had to be ordered closed after some years' existence owing to insufficient number of pupils attending. Some of the pupils had moved away, or died, or left school to enter other schools, or grew up and went to work. Some of these schools had for many years struggled hard to keep pupils enough to warrant the establishment of such a school.

We think that the day schools should be given credit for having brought many of their pupils to school—some of whom are adults who never had attended in their childhood days. We inquired why they did not go to the state school to be educated in their early days. Some of them replied that their parents did not feel satisfied to send them there owing to long distance, it not being safe for them to travel alone over railroads. Others said that their parents would feel disgraced to have people know of their having such children in their own families or of sending them to school.

We really feel grieved to see that the education of the deaf in Wisconsin should suffer from bitter feelings and jealous assailings and especially for a long-time battle royal between the State school and the day schools at the expense of the public, in withdrawing pupils from each other.

We should feel more strongly inclined to favor the consolidating the day schools—mostly too many and too small: one teacher, one room, one ungraded class and one unclassified school—into larger and more improved ones for better educational purposes in the state of Wisconsin.

For the school term ending on July the first of last year there were three hundred and seventy-five deaf pupils attending the public day-schools, having formed forty classes in twenty-three incorporated cities in Wisconsin.

There have been in recent years one hundred and seventy pupils, more or less, in annual attendance at the State School.

The people at large in Wisconsin naturally desire that the deaf children learn to speak orally and are more willing to help contribute to great expense of the oral instruction of the deaf in public day schools. They think that it is a real and great wonder, thus discarding the use of the sign and manual language of the deaf as it seems to them that it would go to lower and ruin their mental standing. They still believe that it would also help them to get restored to society with the hearing public.

The boards of education in incorporated towns are most generous in lending their friendly encouragement and financial support to the work of these schools which are placed, well equipped and decently housed free of charge in buildings of public schools. The parents of the pupils with co-operation of all others who are deeply interested in the education of the deaf, together with liberal pecuniary aid from the state, and the compulsory attendance law, have at all times taken a great and lively interest in the welfare of these schools so they seem certain to keep themselves in existence for many years to come. They also creditably assist and zealously encourage the pupils to learn all they can to talk orally and acquire the art of lip-reading. Consequently, it is seen that the pure oral method of instruction is required by law and used in all of these day schools excluding the use of signs and manual language of the deaf.

Some graduates of the day schools say that the lady teachers as a whole are mostly devoted to the best interest of the pupils. They ardently work for the betterment of their mental, physical and moral welfare. They also diligently see that they are kept busy learning to speak orally to other people whenever they are in daily contact with them on streets and playgrounds, in shops and offices, as well as at home.

Those pupils receiving oral instruction at the State school do not learn to talk this way except in classes where they are taught and use the sign language most in their daily talks outside the school hours.

The pupils at the State School are greatly benefited by having lectures, concerts, prayer-meetings, literary and debating exercises, library readings and numerous other amusing and instructive entertainments to serve for their intellectual gain aside from school work. Those at the day schools lack such

things which should help contribute to their intellectual standing.

My two daughters (grown up) say that those with ample experience who have had frequent talks with orally taught graduates from the day schools and the State school and have compared the standings of their education, are of the opinion that the greater majority of the former pupils from the day schools speak more freely, converse better by reading the lips and understand what is spoken to them, more easily than those from the State School, but the former receive only a small amount of learning from the schools while the latter acquire better education with knowledge of every day problems and general information of the daily world events.

Those deaf who have been instructed at both the day school and state school, who are able to compare the advantages and disadvantages of both say that they prefer the State school, thus declaring their honest judgments that it is the best and highest institution of learning for the young deaf youths of that state.

The pupils at the day schools have opportunity to learn various trades at their nearby town shops as well as do useful labor in their homes, including gardening, working on the farm and doing household duties.

A good number of graduates from the day schools have entered public high schools and completed their course of studies with hearing students.

In the day schools the pupils are permitted to associate with hearing students in the gymnasium, drawing, painting, needlework, carpentry, printing, patternmaking, architectural draughting, cabinetmaking, dressmaking, millinery and domestic science. This gives them a chance to secure practical experience in mingling and talking orally with the people at large, as well as enabling them to start out in life and accomplish their ambition and attain success in their future full citizenship.

The public of Wisconsin generally converse about the day schools with deep interest and whole-hearted enthusiasm, for they really believe that these schools are true schools as well as a part of the public school system of the state. They also talk about the state school as if they consider it a charitable institution. As it is now legally known by the laws of the appropriation budget in which both state schools for the blind and the feeble-minded are also declared and classed as charitable institutions.

Three years ago resolutions were offered for indorsement in the state convention of the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf denying the gift of an education to the deaf children as a charity and declaring that the children are fully and clearly entitled to it as a right—the same as hearing students in the public schools, and also not favoring the opinion of the unthinking public in considering the State School a charitable institution. These resolutions were laid on the table by the silly action of the convention. The deaf people in Wisconsin never dared to pass resolutions publicly opposed to the present policy of the oral day schools, nor have they ever favored a resolution to petition the legislature to amend the law by introducing and including the proper sign and manual means of instruction along with the oral method, so as to advance the standard of educating the deaf children, possibly all alike in schools.

Mr. Marcus L. Kenner, of New York, chairman of the committee on Education Legislation, read his report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION LEGISLATION

Mr. President and Fellow Members:

Your Committee appointed at the Detroit Convention has for its objective the enactment of uniform State legislation requiring all physicians and medical practitioners to report to the State Board of Education each and every case of deafness among children, met with in the course of their practice.

A list of chairmen who have consented to serve in their respective States, is herewith appended.

The task thus far has been mainly one of discussion and disseminating information on this subject in an effort to create a favorable state of opinion among legislators. This does not only require persistent publicity but sufficient time as well, for most legislative wheels grind very slowly, if at all.

In the State of New York, your chairman has given active support towards the measure sponsored by the school superintendents to place the institutions of the deaf under the control of the Board of Education instead of the Charities Department as heretofore. This change has happily been effected and is

bound to prove a potential entering wedge in securing further recognition of our claims.

Through the instrumentality of the Society for the Welfare of the Jewish Deaf the invaluable aid of the Hon. Chas. C. Lockwood, Chairman of the Committee on Public Education and the Hon. Nathan Straus, Jr., one of the leading State Senators, have been enlisted. The former has since resigned office, giving a set back to our plans, but Senator Straus is still on the job and has expressed his eagerness to co-operate.

Iowa—Chairman Dr. Long reports that the measure is favored by the Parents Association of the Iowa School which will likely lead to its adoption by the State.

Alabama—The State Health Officer, writing to chairman McFarlane informs us that there is a "gentleman's agreement" among them to report cases of deafness. Their legislature meets but once in four years and remains in session only a few days.

Pennsylvania—That our claims have not been exaggerated is borne out by the letter of chairman, Mrs. G. T. Sanders who writes as follows: Hearing of a day school for deaf children, I went to visit it and as each child was pointed out to me, I was struck by the fact that the parents of the greater number *never* heard of the Mt. Airy School or any school and many had been kept at home until long past school age.

Oregon—Chairman, Miss Marion E. Finch informs us that the measure has the hearty support of Supt. Tillinghast.

Nebraska—Mrs. Ota Blankenship is most enthusiastic in support of the measure, for not infrequently are uneducated deaf grown-ups admitted to their State School.

Michigan—The matter has been brought to the attention of the State Legislature by Mrs. C. C. Colby, chairman. No action, however, has as yet been taken.

Colorado—Mr. Emmerte W. Simpson, chairman of Colorado division writes that as the law now stands, attendance is not compulsory at the State School for the Deaf. The Governor and a majority of the legislators being at outs regarding measures, it was not deemed wise to attempt any changes in the educational statutes.

South Carolina—We quote part of an interesting letter sent us by chairman Herbert R. Smoak: "Principal W. L. Walker consulted with Supt. Dr. N. F. Walker and Dr. Smith, a prominent and leading doctor in Spartanburg, the result of which is as follows:

"It is their opinion, and I concur in it, that the best thing to be done will have either Dr. N. F. Walker or Principal W. Laurens Walker invited to render a paper at the annual meeting of the State Medical Association touching upon the question. Dr. Smith assures us that he is in a position to secure this invitation for us. Following this paper would come a resolution asking all the doctors of this State to co-operate with us in this matter. We feel this would help us to get the desired results.

"Principal W. L. Walker is an ex-lawyer, and he says that we can not get such a law that can be enforced as the National Association of the Deaf tries to secure. It is better to speak before the meeting of doctors to get them interested in our welfare and then to ask for their co-operation with us, because doubtless better results will be obtained through their interest in us and through their volunteer co-operation with us in our efforts than through the law that can not be enforced. Besides such a law might offend some doctors that they may antagonize against us."

Washington—Chairman Mr. Hanson expresses the opinion that it will be no easy matter to get such a law passed in this State, "but it is worth while to make the effort."

Louisiana—Chairman Mr. Tracy has been in communication with several influential State officials. So far none have committed themselves.

South Dakota—Chairman Mr. Schetnan is much interested in the proposed legislation and suggests that the law be drawn up in such a way that it will fit all states. No report has as yet been received from other states.

The recent 14th Federal Census Report, enumerating a list of deaf-mutes in the U. S. admits that "there is a tendency

towards concealment by relatives of the presence of deaf-mutes in their families."

This is only one of many glaring examples evidencing neglect in provisions for the education of the deaf which can only be overcome by the enactment of the measure we advocate.

We beseech your continued support to that end.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS L. KENNER, *Chairman.*

JAY COOKE HOWARD,

J. SCHUYLER LONG.

STATES	CHAIRMAN
ALABAMA	J. H. McFarlane
CALIFORNIA	Mrs. Alice T. Terry
COLORADO	Emmette W. Simpson
FLORIDA	Odie W. Underhill
ILLINOIS	John L. Purdum
IOWA	J. Schuyler Long
KANSAS	O. G. Carrell
MICHIGAN	Mrs. C. C. Colby
MINNESOTA	J. Cooke Howard
MISSISSIPPI	H. L. Tracy
NEBRASKA	Mrs. Ota Blankenship
NEW HAMPSHIRE	J. Stanley Light
NEW JERSEY	George S. Porter
NEW YORK	Marcus L. Kenner
OHIO	L. J. Bacheberle
OREGON	Marion E. Finch
PENNSYLVANIA	Mrs. George T. Sanders
SOUTH CAROLINA	Herbert R. Smoak
WASHINGTON	Olof Hanson
WISCONSIN	Thomas Hagerty

Mr. C. L. McLaughlin, of New York, chairman of the committee on Statistics, not being present, his report was read by Mr. Pach:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS

Mr. President: The Committee on Statistics on Marriages of the Deaf has no findings to present before the Convention.

As defined by the resolution adopted at the Hartford Convention of 1917, the work set before our Committee was too great in scope as well as in detail work to be encompassed in a few years' time and without an assured financial outlay. For to gather reliable statistics on marriages of the deaf virtually amounts to the work of taking a nation-wide census at the cost of infinite pains.

The marriages of the deaf being a subject of too great importance to be treated lightly by ourselves, I would respectfully refer the matter back to the Convention in the hope that it may be taken up in a more definite form. In this connection I would respectfully suggest that inasmuch as the matter is of a permanent nature affecting the vital interest of the deaf and will bear constant watching on account of the more or less theoretical way in which it is being handled by publicists and eugenicists, a Bureau appropriately titled and similar in organization to the Industrial and Civil Service Bureau of our Association, be established for the object of keeping before the deaf said matter constantly and in various ways such as may benefit the occasion.

I am presenting this report on my own responsibility and with due appreciation for the co-operation of Mrs. Alice T. Terry, of Los Angeles, California, and Mr. Frederick H. Hughes, of Washington, D. C., who, living so far apart as we do, were at all times ready to do their part in the difficult functioning of our Committee.

CLAYTON L. McLAUGHLIN,
Chairman.

LAWS

The committee on Laws had forwarded a report to the convention, making various changes in the existing laws of the Association, but as copies of the present laws were not available to members of the convention for the purpose of comparison and facilitating the discussion of the proposed amendments, it was decided to have the President appoint a law committee of three to completely revise the present laws and present a compre-

hensive report with sufficient available copies to the next convention. Mr. M. M. Taylor, of Arkansas, desired to have the President appoint all three members of this committee from one locality, to facilitate progress of the work. Dr. Fox, of New York, objected on the ground that if the President were restricted to one locality he would be limited in his choice of members and might not be able to obtain an efficient committee. The suggestion was dropped.



CLOA G. LAMSON
Second Vice-President
(Cut came in late, hence somewhat out of place)

TO CANCEL PROXIES

Rev. S. M. Freeman, of Georgia, presented the following amendment:

I move that we change Section 2 of Article II of the By-Laws as follows: Strike out "voting by Proxy being permitted absent members in good standing," and substitute thereto "voting by proxy being permitted absent Life Members," and that no member shall be allowed to vote more than ten proxies.

This created a lively discussion, with Mr. McFarlane of Alabama, Mr. Robertson of North Carolina, and Mr. H. R. Smoak of South Carolina, speaking in favor of the amendment, with Mr. J. M. Stewart of Michigan, Rev. Pulver of the District of Columbia, Dr. Fox of New York, Mr. Greener of Ohio, Mr. Moore of New Jersey, and Mr. Kenner of New York, speaking against it. During the general debate that ensued, Mr. Kennedy, of Tennessee, offered a substitute motion that all proxy voting be abolished. Mr. Kenner, of New York, moved the entire matter be tabled and referred to the new law committee, to be appointed. The motion to table was carried, with six dissenting votes.

RETROACTIVE LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Mr. Pach, of New York, moved that former President George W. Veditz be given life membership in return for the twenty-five dollars he had contributed to the Endowment Fund some years prior to the establishment of the life membership fee, and that all others who had likewise contributed twenty-five dollars be made life members, in effect making life membership retroactive. The motion was carried.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

Rev. Mr. Michaels, of Arkansas, offered the following:

I move that the *National Optimist* be adopted as the official organ of the National Association of the Deaf.

Mr. Moore, of New Jersey, moved to table the proposal until such time as new business should be taken up by the convention. Carried.

Mr. Drake announced the distribution of pictures of the Hartford Gallaudet monument and the sale of cubes cut from the marble shaft of this monument, at one dollar each.

Mr. J. M. Stewart announced that the Gallaudet Alumni present would have luncheon following adjournment in the Rathskeller of the Hotel Ansley.

Thursday Afternoon

August 16

OUTING AT EAST LAKE

Due to the courtesy of the Board of Governors of the East Lake Country Club, the members of the convention enjoyed the privileges of the spacious clubhouse and grounds on the afternoon and evening of Thursday. During the afternoon, a water carnival was held and prizes given winners in the swimming contests.

Thursday Evening

August 16

THE TRAGEDY

Thursday evening a Dixie Dinner was served on the terrace of the East Lake Country Club. At its conclusion, greetings were extended by Mr. L. E. Rogers, a member of the club and who had been instrumental in securing privileges there for the convention. An appropriate response was made by President Cloud. Miss Mary Crump, of Florida, rendered "Coming through the Rye" in the sign language. The assemblage then adjourned to the shore of the nearby lake to witness the elaborate Water Pageant that had been arranged.

The night was dark. Searchlights from the shore played over the still waters of the lake. The vast throng along the water front was silent in expectancy, awaiting the gorgeous spectacle that had been promised them. A barge laden with the actors in the pageant set out from the farther shore. The lights played over the barge, bringing into relief the brilliant costumes of the dancers outlined against the black water beyond. Suddenly the barge was seen to sink forward, the stern to rise high in the air. There was a cry from the watchers on shore. The barge was plainly sinking. Boats put out to its relief, and men threw off their coats and shoes and started swimming toward the wreck. Some of the survivors of the wreck, among whom was President Cloud, were brought to shore in boats, and others brought in by individual swimmers.

It was at first believed that all on the barge had been accounted for, but a little later it was discovered that two persons were missing, Miss Elsie Maurer, one of the dancers, and J. W. Vandergriff, one of the rowers of the barge, both hearing people who had been engaged to help in the pageant. Miss Maurer's body was recovered about thirty minutes after the tragedy by Mr. Winfield Roller, of Akron, Ohio, an expert swimmer and a member of the convention. Mr. Vandergriff's body was not recovered until early in the following morning.

The tragedy occurred about nine o'clock in the evening. It naturally put an end to the festivities, and the program for rest of the evening was cancelled.

Friday Morning Session

August 17

(Mississippi-Alabama Day)

Called to order at 9:00 A. M. on Hotel Ansley Roof Garden, with President Cloud presiding.

Invocation by Rev. H. L. Tracy of Mississippi.

CURTAILMENT OF PROGRAM

Mr. Roberts, of Illinois, moved that the remainder of the program, except the necessary parts, be dispensed with out of respect to the victims of the previous night's tragedy at East Lake. Seconded by Mr. Pach, of New York, and carried unanimously.

The Secretary-Treasurer read letters and telegrams of greeting from the following:

Chicago Association of the Deaf; W. S. Runde, of Berkeley, Cal; and J. Frederick Meagher, of Chicago.

Rev. H. L. Tracy, of Mississippi, read the following paper prepared by him:

THE NEED OF A SURVEY

By H. L. TRACY

To be successful in any undertaking one must have a clear conception of what he is about to accomplish or should know what will, in a measure, be the result of what he wants to gain.

We have before us issues, bad or otherwise, which call for our best efforts to solve. Problems relating to the welfare of our class are many and varied.

It stands to reason we can get nowhere unless we have something upon which to base our contentions—we must know the premises we intend to fall back upon. It follows we must have a survey of the adult deaf—what they are doing to obtain the wherewithal to get their daily bread, how they are making "both ends meet," how they are proving themselves good citizens by being home owners and taxpayers and perhaps carrying on business "on their own hook," whether they are following the trades they learned at school, et cetera.

The late Dr. Edward Allen Fay gave the world a masterly survey of the marriages of the deaf and thus prepared grounds upon which discussion pro and con could be carried.

If I recall aright the Ohio Association of the Deaf made some attempt some years ago at a survey of the deaf in their state, but I do not know what results were obtained.

There is at the present time more or less uncertainty on the part of State authorities as to the right of the deaf running automobiles and some State Commissioners have gone so far as to refuse licenses to the deaf in their respective commonwealths, doing so because of mistaken conceptions as to the capabilities of the deaf to do almost anything a hearing person can do, where the sense of hearing is not necessary. They had to be shown. Happily only a few of the Commissioners went so far as to deny the deaf the right to operate cars. Possessing no data to refute the unwarrantable conclusions of the State authorities, time had to be lost in gathering such, hence many deaf auto owners were put to inconvenience for a time. Nevertheless a beginning has, I understand, been made by the Bureau on Automobiles of our Association and something reliable has been obtained and we may not be put to further trouble in demonstrating our capabilities. While we have succeeded in overcoming opposition in Pennsylvania and Washington there should be no let up in our preparation for future contingencies.

Another thing. We have to combat prejudices existing against the deaf workmen. Where deaf workmen have been given trials and make good, it has been easy enough for others to obtain like employment, but there are always very many places wherein the deaf can do well but are debarred just because the owners or their foremen happen not to be educated about the capability and reliability of the deaf.

At the recent Teachers' Convention at Belleville, Ont., one of the superintendents (Dr. A. L. E. Crouter) delivered a scholarly paper on how his school was "following up" and keeping

track of its former pupils and discovering what breadwinning pursuits they were following, how they were regarded by their fellow-workers, what compensation they were obtaining, whether married or not and, if married, what of the children, whether they were following the trades they learned at school or not, etc. In this way the school is obtaining valuable data upon which it can make preparation for the future good of its pupils. Other superintendents expressed more or less interest in the scheme of Dr. Crouter and may attempt to do likewise. It thus appears that a way is being prepared for the National Association of the Deaf to obtain valuable data that will be of untold assistance to the deaf the country over.

We may spend large sums of money in our attempt to prove this and that, but if we have no data ready for reference, all the arguments and expense will amount next to *nil*. What are we to do? It seems to me the Association could prepare a questionnaire and have the assistance of the State Associations, thru their secretaries, in obtaining replies. Compilations could then be made and all data printed in book form for distribution. Would not this be an investment worth many fold in after years?

Mr. J. M. Roberston, Chief of the Bureau for the Deaf in the North Carolina State Department of Labor and Printing, read the following paper describing his bureau:

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LABOR BUREAU FOR THE DEAF

By J. M. ROBERTSON

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Before taking up the subject of my talk—The Establishment of the Labor Bureau for the Deaf, let me give you a brief description of the employment service department which I consider it my good fortune to work for, with and under, to a certain extent. It is from the view point of the organization that I am going to talk.

Since the beginning of history we have seen human beings striving to improve themselves materially, intellectually and spiritually. Nowadays, employers and employees are bound together, as never before, by mutual interests. Co-operation is the watchword of modern progress, without which there can be no lasting progress. It is to the interest of every employer, as it is to the employee, to make money; to keep grinding poverty, and the paralyzing fear of want, from hampering material and spiritual progress. A contented people, is a people profitably employed. Any agency which can bring together the manless employer and the jobless man, is an agency for public good. Any agency which can find profitable employment for those handicapped by nature or accident, is rendering a service, the benefits of which can hardly be estimated. What greater good can be done any human being than to replace encouragement for discouragement, independence for dependence? It was with this aim in view, that the Bureau for the Deaf was established.

Some means of improving industrial relations and gaining co-operation between employers and employees is essential in order to help to solve the problem of industrial unrest with its ill effects on the workers and on production.

A decade ago industry as a whole had no idea of the new service which needed co-operation in the management plan. All this is now changed. This change is very beneficial, both to the employer and employee.

The first state in the movement for free public employment offices in the United States was Ohio. She established her office in the year 1890. This movement has spread so that forty-one states have systems of employment offices in about 195 cities.

Summed up in one sentence, the employment department is the one whose purpose is to develop the efficiency of the workers, directly or indirectly, and to bring about a condition in which the individual employee will render as nearly as possible 100 per cent service to his employer. This department is a good means of preventing any excessive "turn over" of labor which would be a serious drawback to industrial efficiency.

This department presents the applicant with blanks to be filled in with the most desired information. Naturally, the applicant must furnish such information as will show his ability and reliability. This department helps the unemployed to help themselves.

How best to help the unemployed was one of the greatest questions which society has had to answer. It used to be answered very easily. Society said that alms ought to be given to them. It tried the plan of giving alms for hundreds of years, till it found that the more money was given to the unemployed, the poorer they became. At last it found the gifts of money and food did not help the unemployed, but instead took away their manliness and independence and lessened their capability of earning their living. The employment service department, either State or Federal, begins to be and will be accepted as the happiest solution of this trouble.

Now forty-one states have employment service departments in co-operation with the United States Department of Labor. A report of the activities of State and Municipal employment services within the period of March, April and May shows that nearly eighty per cent of 733,298 registered applicants have been placed. Anyone cannot help but see that this employment service work is beneficial.

Now, I will return to my subject. The same principles I have spoken of above are applicable to the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf, which should be created in the employment service department of every State, as has been created in Minnesota and North Carolina.

That we, the deaf, are more handicapped in seeking work because of a lack of understanding on the part of our would-be employers than our own deafness seems to be incredible, but it is a well-known fact. Many of us have been turned down, no matter how well qualified we are for the position we sought, largely due to our inability to get a chance to prove the truth of our qualifications, and still worse than this, many of the employers would not recognize our ability when we offered ourselves to work for far less money.

What is the best means of enlightening the public, particularly the employer, regarding the deaf, their capabilities, etc? What agency can be used in placing the deaf in occupations? What can contribute largely towards the promotion of the general welfare of the deaf?

A Bureau of Labor for the Deaf is the answer to all these questions. This bureau work has been tested for over five years and found helpful in every respect up in Minnesota. The same kind of bureau work has been begun recently in North Carolina and indications point that it will be a complete success. This bureau work is not limited to securing employment, but also gathers facts, information and statistics relative to the conditions in the life of the deaf population, in order that it can help to uplift them morally and financially. Statistics gathered by this bureau will be invaluable in our study of the cause and prevention of deafness. We must bend our efforts, not only to helping those already deaf, but to prevent future generations suffering from a like handicap.

At the head of this bureau in each State, I strongly advise that a competent deaf man be placed and develop the bureau along all lines. He should solve the problem of getting the employer interested in and willing to employ the deaf in sustaining positions; he should study the possibilities of raising the standards of labor; he should not only realize but learn to overcome the difficulty of maintaining enlightened public opinion with respect to the welfare of the deaf; he should be able to mingle freely among all classes of the deaf, from the professor down to the ditch digger.

Because of his similar misfortune—deafness—he should see at close quarters the trend of their thinking, wants, etc., and have a sensible perception of the views of the employer, who either thinks he knows something about the deaf but is afraid that he cannot employ the deaf to any advantage, or of the one who knows nothing about the deaf and is at a loss what to do when asked to give them employment. He should endeavor to eliminate the employer's prejudice against the deaf by giving him facts concerning their capabilities in a variety of occupations, and finally, he should co-operate with schools for the deaf by encouraging the boys and girls to remain and study until graduation, and by providing friendly suggestions for the improvement of methods of industrial instruction used in them.

Now we are in an age of great activity, and many of us by experience know what it is to look for work and fail to find it; to renew the search under the spur of hunger and cold till any employment, no matter how low in the scale of occupation that would yield food and shelter looks to us the very Kingdom of Heaven. What really handicaps the deaf people seeking employment is a lack of comprehension on the part of the would-be employer.

The Bureau in question is the cheapest available remedy for this misunderstanding. As I have told you previously, the same principles of the Federal and State employment departments are applicable to the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf, and this service is the best solution of the trouble—alms giving on the part of the public. It will help the unemployed

to help himself to become a great asset as a citizen to the state and to reflect credit on the school where he has been educated wholly at the expense of the State. Furthermore, this bureau will encourage the deaf to stay and grow with his home state, instead of having to sell his property and go far to another state for an available job.

How to have a bill framed up to create such a bureau is simple in itself. But it requires all the vim and tact on the part of the Chairman and Committee chosen by the president of any association of the deaf, to get every legislator interested in the bill, either in personal conversation or by means of circular letters, before the bill gets into either of the two houses of the legislature.

Before coming to the conclusion of this talk, I wish to praise you that Mr. M. L. Shipman, the Commissioner of the N. C. State Department of Labor and Printing, under whose direction I do my bureau work, expresses not only keen interest as shown by Mr. Gardner, the Minnesota State Commissioner in the Minnesota Division of Labor for the Deaf but generously lends his hand in my work so that quite a lot of problems are being solved. Mr. Shipman let me attend this convention to learn something from you, so that on my return home we together can develop the bureau more extensively.

I have taken my allotted time. Therefore may I close with an appeal that you all will devote your lives to the great humanitarian purpose of finding employment for the deaf unemployed in every state.

ADDRESS BY SUPERINTENDENT MANNING

Superintendent Manning of the Alabama School for the Deaf was present at the session. He was invited to the platform and addressed the assemblage briefly.

Mr. Herbert R. Smoak read the following prepared paper:

CO-OPERATION ALL ALONG THE LINE

BY HERBERT R. SMOAK

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Among the important achievements of the past none shone more brilliantly than those in the field of co-operative work. Approximately one person out of every fifty thousand people has achieved wonderful individual success, because of exceptional ability, perseverance, and personality, but in most cases say ninety-nine out of one hundred, the keynote to success is co-operation.

Frankly, the deaf have not been as co-operative as they should. There are different classes, each with its own ideas and previous bias of opinion of the other, which retards the close co-operation in the deaf unit which is so necessary to success. The same can be said of some individuals, too. They stand aloof, instead of being leaders and co-operative workers. There are some exceptionally well educated and extraordinarily brilliant persons, but they fail to become "Demosthenes" of the deaf, because they do not stop to investigate why their debuts were not appreciated. Fault-finding and unconstructive criticism seem to be favorites with some.

Any body can be a quitter and a knocker, but it takes a real man or woman to make a hard fight and a sacrifice to achieve something worthwhile for the deaf. It is an unsolvable puzzle why some seem to prefer to be a stumbling block to the development of the deaf, and make for themselves the reputation as ones who disregard their moral obligation. What we see of a house is merely of a mass of building materials put together, but it takes considerable time, money, experience, and a number of good carpenters to make a good job of it. Now even only a cheap worthless individual or a little child can apply a match and in few moments the whole house lays in ashes. Who is greater—the builder or the destroyer?

Think how much depends upon co-operation! Each of the individuals has his or her important work to do, and when working together harmoniously a splendid achievement can easily be done; otherwise nothing but a failure will result. No matter how great or how small our Association is, we need the co-operation of our fellow people. We should give help and co-operation, in order to achieve something for our benefit, to reap the fruits of the success, and to know the joy of our lives.

Think of the Golden Rule and the fact that there is much more good in working together and bringing out the best there is in our "competitor" than in a continual mis-

representation and wrangle, for in co-operation we can do our best. Let us all unite our efforts for our common cause, especially in the National Association of the Deaf, with no dissipation of our energies from bickering or petty jealousies, such as have hampered our progress as a whole in the past. Our association should be truly national in something more than name, and to accomplish this, there should be co-operation all along the line, viz.: in every department of our activities—in the National Association and in every other association or society for the deaf. We should present a solid front to the opposition, if we are to win in these days of efficient organization. Any class of people that wakes up and acts as a class can work out its own salvation. What the deaf need is an enlarging vision, for the narrow, selfish view blocks its own way of progress.

What is co-operation? There is no better way for us to study and understand about it than watching a game of baseball or football. Of course, a game is sometimes won by some spectacular play, but as a rule it is the result of the players acting conjointly with each other. The better co-operation the surer they may be of their victory. It is the act of working jointly together, which, of course, calls for thrift, foresight, self-control and the habit of harmonious combination for common ends. It does not mean everybody doing everything according to his personal fancy, but every one being interested, alert, willing to co-operate, and when things are going good there will be a great united effort to put them over with the greatest possible degree of success. When by accident, mistake, lack of foresight or carelessness, things are going wrong and failure seems unavoidable there is a quick and eager response to strengthen the weak places, and turn it to victory.

That is the kind of spirit needed in pleasure and work—in fact, in all sorts of organization, and wherever it prevails there is the difference between losing and winning.

Co-operative work requires initiative without egotism infusing confidence in others by letting them feel that they are being "backed up," willingness to work anywhere, so as to fill in capably wherever weak places develop, careful study, preparation, training, in order that on an instant notice the right thing to insure success can be done at the right moment.

Unless there is co-operation there is little hope for us to succeed under modern conditions. Civilization is built on co-operative work. The co-operative worker is a diplomat, not a bigot. He is broadminded enough to see the other fellow's point of view, and he has enough common sense to try out the other individual's idea.

Such is applicable not only in baseball, football and other sports, but is absolutely necessary in business, organization, and in every relation of life, if there is to be any degree of success.

Don't imagine that you just must have your own way every time. Be willing to co-operate with the other fellow—to be just a "filler in" sometimes, but in whatever capacity you work or play, but put the very best there is in you into it every time, and then success is more than half assured.

The following report was ordered printed in the proceedings:

REPORT OF CIVIL SERVICE BUREAU

Rev. Dr. James H. Cloud, Pres.,

The National Association of the Deaf.

Dear Sir:—It will be remembered that the deaf won a great victory when, at the request of President Hanson, President Roosevelt issued an executive order directing the Civil Service Commission to admit deaf applicants to all civil service examinations. This order was modified by the Civil Service Commission and the modification was approved by President Taft on April 7, 1909. It was as follows:

"Deaf-mutes may be admitted to examinations for all places in the classified service of the United States whose duties, in the opinion of the heads of the several executive departments, they may be considered capable of performing, and each department will furnish the Civil Service Commission a list of such positions, which list shall not be changed without previous notice to the Commission and in accordance with which the Commission shall certify or withhold from certification deaf-mutes as they are reached in their order." This rule is still in force.

Frequently, this rule permitted deaf persons otherwise qualified to compete in any or all examinations where hearing was not absolutely essential. Actually, it was a farce, because of the many ridiculous arbitrary rules for the misguidance of de-

partment heads who had the appointing power, and they interpreted these rules to the disadvantage of numberless efficient deaf applicants and in favor of inefficient hearing applicants.

The Civil Service Committee of the N. A. D. has fought against this discrimination from the beginning, but it was not until recently that any marked improvement in these conditions was noticeable. At this time, we are glad to report that little or no discrimination is evident, and at a recent conference with the Civil Service Commission, the chairman of the Civil Service Committee was assured that the Commission had no intention of amending or modifying the present rule, that would be detrimental to the deaf. Assurance was also given that every possible consideration would be shown deaf applicants for positions in the Federal Civil Service.

Congressman John E. Raker, of California, re-introduced at the last session of Congress, our bill for the establishment of a bureau for the deaf in the Department of Labor. Former Senator, W. S. Kenyon, of Iowa, now a Federal Judge, who had been looking after the Bill in the Senate, advised that because of the prospective establishment of a new Federal Department to be known as the Department of Public Welfare, it would be better to wait until this bill became a law and have the bureau for the deaf included in this new department, than to continue our efforts to have it made an adjunct of the Department of Labor.

At the suggestion of Senator Kenyon the Civil Service Committee got in touch with a number of influential parties outside of Congress, among whom were Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Brig. Gen. C. E. Sawyer, the late President Harding's personal physician, all of whom assured the Committee of their interest in our behalf and promised to aid our cause to the full extent of their ability. A number of prominent members of the N. A. D. were appealed to for assistance, but we regret to state that responses were received from only two, Dr. Cloud, the President of the Association, and Mr. F. P. Gibson, Grand Secretary of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf.

A hearing was held on the Public Welfare Bill during April, 1922, before a joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives. This hearing lasted several days, and on two different occasions the N. A. D. had representatives present. The delegations included: Hon. Harry E. Hull, a Representative in Congress from the second Iowa District; Mrs. H. T. Upton, Vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee; Brig. Gen. Chas. E. Sawyer, U. S. A.; Dr. Percival Hall, president of Gallaudet College; Prof. A. L. Roberts, then principal of the Kendall School, but now Treasurer of the N. F. S. D., and Secretary-Treasurer of the N. A. D.; and Messrs. Drake and Souder of the Civil Service Committee. The joint Committee listened attentively to our arguments and we were advised that our case would receive due and careful consideration.

The Public Welfare bill is still under consideration by the joint Committee and as soon as it has been whipped into shape it will be reported out in both Houses of Congress and pressed for passage. Just what its fate will be time alone can tell and in the meantime all the Civil Service Committee can do is to watch and wait.

While it may appear that the Committee has made slow progress, we believe that a long step forward has been taken and that under the circumstances, the Committee has accomplished all that is humanly possible.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. SOUDER, *Chairman*
H. D. DRAKE.

No report was submitted by the chief of the Industrial Bureau.

The following report was ordered printed in the proceedings:

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC BUREAU

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the National Association:

Your president under circumstances that appeared at the time to partake of an emergency, in November last requested me to accept and retain until this meeting of the N. A. D. the office of chairman of your newly-instituted Traffic Bureau. At that time I had for about nine months been engaged in gathering facts and statistics relating to deaf automobile drivers and had been co-operating with persons who were fighting existing or threatened license discriminations. As the greater part of this material has appeared in your official organs which copied the brief presented by the deaf of Pennsylvania to their Governor and automobile department,

I will not repeat it here. Its presentation in the state and in the District of Columbia, backed by organized persistence, was sufficient in Pennsylvania to cause the automobile commissioner himself to draw up an amendment to the obnoxious law passed three years ago, which amendment was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor and in the District to cause the Commissioners to order the licensing authorities to treat the deaf license-applicants the same as any others. New Jersey and Maryland are the only remaining states in the Union where discrimination is practiced against the deaf and the success which has accompanied efforts in Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia indicate the proper course to pursue to scotch any efforts at discrimination that may crop up in other states.

In New Jersey conditions are peculiar. The Traffic Act gives the Commissioner the right of discretion not only to grant licenses but to revoke them as well for any reason he sees fit. No limit is made to his powers in this respect. Another section of the Act gives him the powers of a magistrate. A principle of law is that the discretionary acts of a magistrate are not subject to appeal. Therefore his refusal to consider the applications of deaf persons for licenses, or his rescinding of such licenses when inadvertently issued, cannot be taken to court for review. An act of the Legislature can curtail this power, and at the last session of the New Jersey Legislature I had introduced an amendment to the Traffic Act requiring the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to follow "common experience" in determining the qualifications to operate motor cars of all persons with physical defects. The judiciary committee, to which the bill was referred, reported it favorably and it was passed on first and second reading. Then a bitter political controversy broke out in the Legislature that tied up all business for several weeks until the end of the session. With several hundred other bills this one was left on the Speaker's desk. Another effort will be made at the next session.

In Maryland conditions are much the same. Power is given the Commissioner to indicate who shall and who shall not hold licenses, and he has determined the deaf persons shall herd with the goats. Like the Commissioner of New Jersey, he refuses to listen to any argument or presentation of facts contrary to his preconceived opinion in the matter; he even refuses to see persons prepared to present such facts and arguments. His first assistant is quoted to me as declaring to a deaf applicant that "We wouldn't give you a license if you were the President of the United States." One statement said to have come from the Commissioner of Maryland is deliberately false. He is quoted as declaring that the Conference of Automobile Administrators had agreed to refuse licenses to the deaf.

This Conference was organized two years ago at the instance of the New Jersey Commissioner and includes the traffic administrators of all the seaboard states south to and including Maryland, with the exception of Rhode Island and Delaware. Ohio has recently joined this conference. The members meet every three months to discuss matters relating to traffic improvement and uniformity of laws. In April, 1922, the New Jersey Commissioner, at a meeting held in Harrisburg, Pa., introduced a resolution as follows that was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That the Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators is unanimously in favor of a law in all states requiring an extraordinary supervision in issuing licenses to persons with physical infirmities, including defective hearing, defective vision, old age, epilepsy, mental or nervous disorders, inebriates, drug addicts, loss of limb or other infirmities that might be contributory to accidents. And in connection therewith power be given to the disciplinary power of the state to revoke or suspend at its discretion licenses already issued, and to require a medical or other satisfactory certificate from any operator or applicant before granting operators' license."

This is the resolution referred to by the Maryland Commissioner. It says nothing about refusing licenses; in fact, it declares for the issue of such licenses under "extraordinary supervision."

The rapid increase of automobiles throughout the country will sooner or later make necessary the passing in every populous state of laws requiring physical examinations before licenses are issued to drivers. Safety must be placed above revenue in such matters. Certain physical defects are a bar to driving, but we claim and are prepared to prove that deafness is not of the number. All we ask is the opportunity to present such proof before an unprejudiced tribunal. Every member of this convention who resides in a state that is now free from restricting laws relating to

licenses should make it his duty to watch the newspapers for discussions of new regulations, and where bills are drafted for presentation to Legislatures, secure copies in time to note and act upon any reference to physical defects, to the end that deafness be not sweepingly included among the reasons for rejecting applicants for the right to drive cars on the public highways.

I have no bill to present for expenses incident to conducting this campaign. The fun I have had out of it is sufficient compensation.

W. W. BEADELL, *Chief.*

The following report was ordered printed in the proceedings:

REPORT OF BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Bureau of Investigation was asked to investigate only one concern, the Lauder & Shean Co., of Valley Stream, Long Island. The Bureau made public, on Sept. 25, 1922, the following report:

In response to requests for information and advice regarding the stock offered the deaf by the Lauder & Shean Device Manufacturing Company, the Bureau of Investigation herewith makes the following report, without bias. It is a plain statement of its findings based upon data as accurate as has been possible to obtain:

The Lauder & Shean Device Manufacturing Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey May 26, 1921, with Fred E. Lauder as president, Otto Schunck as vice-president, and Peter A. Shean as secretary and treasurer.

The capital stock of the company is placed at \$500,000.00. At the time of incorporation, \$30,000.00 is said to have been paid in. Shares of the stock sell at \$10.00.

The company has a factory located at Valley Stream, Long Island, New York. This property is reported as valued at \$40,000.00 and is said to be subject to a mortgage of \$5,000.00.

The company purposes to manufacture metal and wooden novelties, and states it will specialize in the development of patents secured by the deaf.

Bradstreet lists the company, but gives it no rating.

As far as the Bureau has been able to learn, no products of the company have as yet gone on the market.

Information furnished the Bureau by New Jersey state officials shows that up to date of our inquiry, the concern had never made any financial report of its operations.

From other sources, it appears that the company has been selling stock in various States without licenses to do business therein. An agent of the company attempted to sell stock in Minnesota, stating that a license would be applied for, but according to Minnesota state officials, no application has thus far been made.

It would appear that some of this stock is being sold under a method of transfers, the stock being transferred to the agent and the agent reselling it as his own, a procedure evidently designed to get around the inability to obtain state licenses.

In April of this year, the Akron Better Business League secured the arrest of Lauder, president of the concern, for promoting sales of his stock without a license. He was placed under \$400.00 bond, which he jumped, and has disappeared. It is claimed at the factory office that his whereabouts are unknown.

It further appears that the officers named above were at one time engaged in selling the stock of a food products company. This stock originally sold at \$115.00 per share, and was purchased by a number of the deaf in various parts of the country. This stock has not paid any dividends in the last two years. Information obtained from brokers indicates that the stock is now estimated to be worth from \$20.00 to \$30.00 a share.

The Bureau of Investigation has twice sent representatives to the Valley Stream plant of the company. These representatives would gladly have made a favorable report on the company's activities had their findings warranted it. Each time they were turned away with the statement that it was not visitors' day.

To sum up: The company was incorporated nearly one and a half years ago and has made no financial report of its operations. It has not obtained state licenses to do business. The president of the company has disappeared, apparently to avoid trial in Ohio. Nothing is known about the previous standing and business experience and ability of those in charge of the company. Visitors find it difficult to inspect the plant. Stock is often sold the deaf on the promise of future employment in the factory. No products, as far as the Bureau can learn, have

as yet been placed on the market. Apparently there has not been any financial return to the company aside from the money obtained by the sale of stock.

Investors in securities of any kind should consider carefully the soundness of the concern making the offering, the standing, reliability, and business ability of those in charge, and the margin of safety presented by the proposal.

Those without experience in making investments should consult with bankers in their locality, who will be glad to give them information of the greatest value regarding the investment of their savings.

ARTHUR L. ROBERTS, *Chairman,*
JAY COOKE HOWARD,
SAMUEL FRANKENHEIM,
Bureau of Investigation,
N. A. D. and N. F. S. D.

The following report was ordered printed in the proceedings:

REPORT OF THE IMPOSTOR BUREAU

The Impostor Bureau has for a decade been the cornerstone or rallying flag of Nad activities. Several other Nad undertakings are probably as valuable to the organization and to the deaf as a whole, but these have mostly been conducted in a quiet way. The Impostor Bureau has been run with a hue and cry because every deaf person can readily perceive how this will touch him or her—and it is human nature to be interested first and foremost in oneself.

Considering the limited drain on the Nad treasury (about \$75 in 12 years) and the difficulty of getting busy silent citizens to give freely of their valuable time, the results are astounding. Impostor laws in 13 states (as many more states effectively protected by mendicant laws); tens of thousands of circulars, stickers, letters, etc.; free newspaper publicity of incalculable value—all for some \$75 of Association money and oceans of zeal and gallons of elbow-grease.

The record speaks for itself!

Recorded in the minutes of the Detroit 1920 convention is: "Resolved, That we express our strong condemnation of anyone using his or her deafness for soliciting financial aid in the way of peddling alphabet cards and other useless articles that do not give return for value received. They should be classed in the same category as Impostors, which the Association is combating and referred to the Impostor Bureau."

As real Impostorism dwindles, this "peddling of useless articles by real deaf persons" increases, reminding us that humankind is queer. These disgraces to the deaf, these detriments to our class-progress are not ostracized from decent deaf society as they should be. A mail and personal campaign to enlist the co-operation of all silent societies everywhere in branding as pariahs all such peddlers is one aim of this Bureau.

The Frats almost alone, are understood to have taken a firm, unwavering stand in the matter—having fined, suspended and fired sundry and several Frat brothers who have been detected peddling alphabet cards.

Your present Chief—appointed a little over a year ago to fill out the unexpired term of Chief Anton Schroeder, resigned—is at a disadvantage in having to stand comparison with the glorious records of the two first Chiefs, Jay Cooke Howard and J. Frederick Meagher. The primary policies of the Bureau have been somewhat altered. Howard and Meagher pretty effectively reduced Impostorism to a minimum, taking the United States as a whole. But "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link," and the present Bureau has largely aimed to suppress Impostorism in one single location—Chicago the hot-bed of all Impostorism. Once that is accomplished, the same policies will readily prevail in less jeopardized localities.

In the past year alone, your Chief has been suddenly summoned to the office of chief-of-police of Chicago (a city of nearly three million inhabitants, or more than the combined population of several western states) seven times; has attended to various other matters the police deemed properly related to the Bureau (generally they more properly belonged to the Associated Charities); has succeeded in having three impostors sentenced; has secured the release of two ignorant deaf peddlers on their promise to leave town; and has done his best in numerous other cases arising in the seven police courts of Chicago. A more complete itemization of the multitude of detail matters would take up too much of the Convention's name.

Chicago trolley-cars are carrying printed placards:

"WARNING—The men in uniform peddling needles or other merchandise, or who sell song-books, poetry, or other articles in public vehicles, are misleading the public, are not worthy servicemen, and their actions are disapproved by all service veterans' organizations.—*American Legion*."

Something along this line might prove beneficial in our campaign, but printing costs beaucoup coins and our Bureau has long been running on funds supplied from the privy purse of the executive, having exhausted the meager money appropriated back in 1916 or so.

Accordingly I am earnestly requesting this Convention to appropriate sufficient funds for necessary needs, to be drawn on as required—subject to the approval of the Executive Board of the Nad. I have already spent several times the \$10.50 turned over to me by my predecessor, which our Bureau has been attending to bare necessities only, so on that basis I should calculate proper attention to the work would necessitate between \$150 and \$250 per annum, provided aides and assistants give freely of their valuable time, the same as Chiefs and Impostor cops have given freely in the past.

It is essential to have an understanding co-operation in purpose and action. Unless and until we deaf can effectively co-operate among ourselves, how can we secure outside co-operation? To my mind, there lies the true problem looking to the relief of the deaf—how to harness that fine, proud spirit of the individualist into one concrete and harmonious whole for the lasting happiness and prosperity of the entire deaf citizenry. Impostor and automobile legislation, and the successful preparation of various cities for large conventions, has given just a faint hint of the superb spirit and stalwart strength sleeping in silent citizens.

Since many heads are better than one, I would appreciate it if the Chair will give space to brief one-minute views of practical procedures for attaining the laudable aims of this Bureau. And I beg all in attendance at this Convention to go home enthusiastic propagandists of Nad policies, that *in the end it may again be truly said that "Deaf-Mutes Do Not Beg!"*

JOHN E. PURDUM, Chief.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

New business being in order and in accordance with the agreement of the previous day, the matter of selecting an official organ was taken up.

Mr. R. C. Miller, of North Carolina, spoke in favor of the *National Optimist*, with which he was connected. Rev. Mr. Pulver, of the District of Columbia, favored the retention of *THE SILENT WORKER* which had given good service in the past. Mr. Drake, of the District of Columbia, thought the matter might safely be left to the incoming Executive Board. Mr. Robertson, of North Carolina, praised the *WORKER* but thought it could hardly be as free to voice opinions as the *Optimist*. Mr. Porter, publisher of the *WORKER*, spoke for his paper and pointed out the service it had given the Association in the past. Rev. Mr. Tracy, of Mississippi, favored the *Optimist*. At this point, Dr. Fox moved that the selection of the official organ be left to the incoming Executive Board. Seconded by Mr. Drake. The motion failed to carry.

Mr. Miller, of North Carolina, again opened the discussion in favor of his paper, the *Optimist*. Mr. Chandler, of Tennessee, thought the *Optimist* should be selected because it was independent. Mr. Vestal, of North Carolina, put his paper, the *Deaf Citizen*, in the lists, adding another contender for the honor.

As it appeared evident the discussion might last the rest of the day without getting anywhere, and as the only compromise that seemed likely to solve the difficulty, Mr. Roberts, of Illinois, moved that the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, the *SILENT WORKER*, the *National Optimist*, the *Jewish Deaf*, and the *Deaf Citizen* be made official organs of the Association. Seconded by Mr. Elmer, of South Carolina, and carried.

EAST LAKE TRAGEDY

Mrs. C. L. Jackson, of the Local committee, announced that the bodies of the victims in the drowning of the previous night had been recovered. President Cloud and Mr. Cooledge, of

the Local committee, told the assemblage how the accident happened. Dr. Cloud had been thrown into the water when the barge overturned, but clung to the wreckage until taken off in a boat from shore.

Mr. Pach, of New York, moved that the assemblage stand in silent prayer for the dead and thankfulness that others had been saved. Carried, the members of the convention standing.

Mr. Smoak, of South Carolina, moved that the convention send suitable floral offerings to the funerals. Carried, and a special committee was instructed to draw on the Treasurer up to one hundred dollars to defray cost of the flowers. It was also moved and carried that the Local committee attend the funerals in a body.

Mrs. Gillen, of New York, suggested a vote of thanks to Mr. Winfield Roller, of Akron, Ohio, who had brought up the body of the drowned girl. The Resolutions committee was instructed to incorporate this in its report.

The chairman of the committee, appointed to audit the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer, made his report:

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We, the Auditing Committee, have examined the financial statement of the Secretary-treasurer and have found it correct.

H. MCP. HOSTEATER, *Chairman*.
JAMES M. ROBERTSON,

The report of the Committee on Necrology was ordered printed in the proceedings:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY

Since our last meeting in Detroit, the Great Ruler of the Universe has called unto Himself the following members of our organization. While we humbly bow to His will, we feel greatly our loss, and extend our sincere sympathy to the families of the departed:

J. B. Hotchkiss, D. C.	J. B. Bumgardner, N. M.
J. H. Eddy, Ark.	C. H. Myers, Calif.
Mrs. A. W. Mann, Ohio.	F. J. Hellston, Neb.
R. S. Taylor, N. C.	Harry Turner, D. C.
Ida Kaufman, Ill.	Mrs. D. Reichard, Ohio.
Clara Smith, Mich.	Harry Calkins, N. J.
Cyrus Chambers, D. C.	Matthias Lebo, Pa.
P. F. Bengsch, Ohio.	Andrew Gran, Wisc.
J. M. Gilmore, Pa.	C. J. Poole, Cal.
Given Stoner, Neb.	Levi Murray, Cal.

A. B. GREENER, *Chairman*,
Committee on Necrology.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Election of officers was next on the order of business.

President Cloud called Mr. Pach to the chair, took the floor, and nominated Secretary-Treasurer Roberts for president. Dr. Fox, of New York, seconded the nomination. Mr. Hogle, of Florida, moved that Mr. Roberts be elected by acclamation. Seconded by Rev. Mr. Michaels, of Arkansas, and carried. Mr. Roberts was declared elected.

For first vice-president the following nominations were made: Mr. Marcus L. Kenner, of New York, was nominated by Mr. Rosen, of South Carolina; Mr. Odie W. Underhill, of Florida, was nominated by Mr. Myers, of North Carolina; Mr. Herbert R. Smoak, of South Carolina, was nominated by Rev. Mr. Michaels, of Arkansas.

President Cloud resumed the chair.

The following tellers were chosen: Miss Sherman, of New York; Mr. Elmer, of South Carolina; Mr. Miller, of North Carolina; Mr. Fancher, of Tennessee; and Mrs. Wilson, of New York.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The committee appointed to examine proxies held by various members in attendance, reported the following number of proxies held by the members named:

Mrs. J. H. Cloud, 24; A. B. Greener, 24; F. A. Moore, 39; A. L. Pach, 14; S. Frankenheim, 20; Mrs. C. L. Jackson, 6; H. A. Gillen, 6; H. L. Tracy, 6; H. R. Smoak, 4; H. D. Drake, 77; G. S. Porter, 5; J. B. Chandler, 4; Mrs. Sabra Wilson, 1; Miss Beulah Christal, 1; G. T. Sanders, 1; Mrs. Byron Boyd, 1; R. C. Miller, 1; J. M. Stewart, 1; Miss C. B. Rogers, 1; Total proxies held, 238.

While the tellers were counting the votes in the first ballot, Mr. McFarlane, of Alabama, came to the platform and on behalf of the members presented Dr. Cloud with the latest model Underwood typewriter, as a token of appreciation for his faithful labors.

The tellers announced the result of the first ballot for first vice-president as follows: Mr. Kenner 152, Mr. Underhill 147, Mr. Smoak 71.

President Cloud ruled that in the absence of any specific provision in the laws, a majority of those voting would be necessary to elect. As 370 ballots had been cast, a majority would be 186. No candidate had received a majority.

Adjournment was taken for lunch.

Friday Afternoon Session

August 17

Called to order at 2:00 P.M. on the Hotel Ansley Roof Garden, President Cloud presiding.

ELECTION RESUMED

Mr. Fancher, of Tennessee, withdrew as one of the tellers, and Mr. Rosen, of South Carolina, succeeded him.

The second ballot for first vice-president was ordered. The result: Mr. Underhill 178, Mr. Kenner 98, Mr. Smoak 45. Mr. Underhill was declared elected first vice-president.

For second vice-president, the following nominations were made: Mr. H. R. Smoak was nominated by Mr. Gaston; Mr. M. L. Kenner was nominated by Mrs. Gillen; Mrs. C. L. Jackson was nominated by Mr. Moore; Mr. L. A. Elmer was nominated by Mr. Cave; Mr. Ross Johnson was nominated by Mr. McLean.

Mr. Underhill succeeded Mr. Elmer as teller.

The result of the vote for second vice-president was: Mrs. Jackson 241, Mr. Kenner 138, Mr. Smoak 29, Mr. Elmer 22. Mrs. Jackson was declared elected.

For secretary-treasurer the following nominations were made: Mr. F. A. Moore was nominated by Mr. Rosen, and Mr. J. B. Chandler was nominated by Mr. Midget.

Mr. Moore was elected on the first ballot by a vote of 286 to Mr. Chandler's 176.

For members of the Executive Board, the following were nominated, three to be elected: Dr. T. F. Fox, of New York; Mr. J. W. Howson, of California; Dr. J. H. Cloud, Missouri; Mr. J. B. Chandler, of Tennessee; Rev. H. L. Tracy, of Mississippi; Mr. M. L. Kenner, of New York.

The result of the ballot taken was: Mr. Howson 368, Dr. Cloud 352, Dr. Fox 349, Rev. Mr. Tracy 44, Mr. Kenner 31, Mr. Chandler 17. Mr. H. D. Drake who had not been placed in nomination received 3 votes. Mr. Howson, Dr. Cloud and Dr. Fox were declared elected.

Rev. Mr. Michaels, of Arkansas, nominated Mr. James M. Stewart, of Michigan, for the nine-year term as trustee of the Endowment fund. Mr. Stewart was elected by acclamation to succeed himself on the board of trustees of the fund.

During the interval while the tellers were counting the votes for the different officers, Rev. Mr. Tracy, chairman of the resolutions committee, read the report of his committee, which after some discussion and modification was adopted by the convention unanimously, on motion of Dr. Fox:

Resolutions

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

WHEREAS, Much harm is done to the cause of the deaf, especially in their education, by misleading statements constantly made by enthusiasts of one method and another, arousing false hopes in the minds of parents of deaf children; and

WHEREAS, The medical profession is being exploited by one of its members in the interests of propaganda for the oral method; and

WHEREAS, We believe our practical experience in life after leaving school, in actual contact with the affairs of the world as bread-winners, qualifies us to speak with authority and confidence as to which method or methods best fits the deaf to overcome their handicap, and as representing the thousands of deaf men and women in this country, we ask the earnest attention of all unbiased people to the following declaration of principles:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

WE BELIEVE that every deaf child is entitled to the best education he can receive.

WE BELIEVE that the oral method alone does not give every child this chance and that the method best adapted to the purpose of the child's all-round education should be employed.

WE BELIEVE there is much good in the oral method but that it is misused to the detriment of many children and that the manual method is not given a fair chance.

WE BELIEVE that the moral, social, and religious welfare of the deaf is best promoted by the system of instruction which recognizes and makes judicious use of the cultural value of the language of conventional signs; that to fully enjoy the benefits of social, intellectual, and communal gatherings the sign language is essential.

WE BELIEVE, therefore, that these ends can all be secured through the Combined System of instruction which includes all methods and adapts each to the individual requirements of the child.

WE BELIEVE that method by law is wrong in principle unjust in its execution, is un-American, and deprives the deaf child of its birthright.

WE BELIEVE that all schools should be classed with educational institutions only.

WE BELIEVE that schools for the deaf should place their industrial departments on the same plane as their literary departments and maintain a higher standard in this department of the school than has usually been done.

RECOGNITION OF THE SIGN LANGUAGE

WHEREAS, George Washington University at Washington, D. C., has arranged to give as many credits for a knowledge of the sign language as for any other language;

Resolved, That this University and any other Universities which have done, and will do likewise, are to be heartily commended for this enlightened and forward step.

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS

WHEREAS, A number of schools for the deaf have had their corporate titles changed by the elimination of the objectionable word "dumb"; and

WHEREAS, They have been properly classified as educational institutions; therefore be it

Resolved. That we commend this action and hope all such educational institutions for the deaf in the country will have their rightful nomenclature and be classified with the State Universities and Normal Schools.

REPORTING OF DEAF CHILDREN

WHEREAS, The recent fourteenth Federal census report, enumerating a list of deaf people in the United States, admits that there is a tendency toward concealment by relatives of the presence of deaf children in their families; and

WHEREAS, By this concealment and various other causes the preliminary education of deaf children is being neglected; be it

Resolved. That we favor the enactment of uniform State legislation requiring all doctors and practitioners to report to State Boards of Education each and every case of deafness among children of sixteen years of age and under, met with in the course of their practice.

CONDEMNATION OF POLITICS IN SCHOOLS

Resolved. That we deplore the entrance of politics into the affairs of a number of schools for the deaf, and the consequent appointment of executive heads without training and experience in educational work, and lacking general acquaintance with and knowledge of the special needs of the deaf in an educational way.

DESIRABILITY OF LIFE MEMBERSHIP

WHEREAS, The money received from life membership fees is placed in the Endowment fund, where it earns an interest income equivalent to the annual dues such members would pay; be it

Resolved. That we especially urge all the deaf to become life members of our Association.

LABOR BUREAUS FOR THE DEAF

WHEREAS, Certain states, notably Minnesota and North Carolina, have seen fit to establish divisions for the deaf in their respective Bureaus of Labor; be it

Resolved. That this Association go on record as commending such steps, believing that the deaf will be benefitted thereby.

THE N. F. S. D.

WHEREAS, The National Fraternal Society of the Deaf has passed the experimental stage of its existence; be it

Resolved. That we heartily endorse the organization as deserving the support of the deaf.

THE NEW JERSEY IDEA

WHEREAS, Several state and local associations of the deaf have seen fit to organize themselves as branches of our organization; and

WHEREAS, The organizing of such branches is the best means of increasing the membership of the Association and retaining those who are affiliated with us; therefore be it

Resolved. That we commend the "New Jersey Idea" of congregating all local branches of the National Association into a State Branch in order to elect a state delegate to represent it at the national conventions of the Association.

NORMAL TRAINING FOR THE DEAF

WHEREAS, The instruction of the deaf is a profession which requires special training; and

WHEREAS, Young and inexperienced school and college graduates are no longer considered capable of giving the deaf that degree of instruction and development to which they are entitled; and

WHEREAS, The Normal Department of Gallaudet College permits members of the Senior class aspiring to become teachers to take normal training in the Kendall School; be it

Resolved. That the Association commends this action of the Normal Department of Gallaudet College as a step in

the direction of giving the deaf a fair opportunity for training in educational work.

TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR THE DEAF

Resolved. That to Superintendent Alvin E. Pope of the New Jersey School for the Deaf, we accord our appreciation and commendation of the consideration he has extended to the deaf in the matter of higher technical training, and also extend to him our sincere hopes for the success of his contemplated plans for the establishment of a Technical School for the Deaf.

THE DEAF AND THE AUTOMOBILE

WHEREAS, The automobile is one of the most common, convenient, and necessary vehicles for travel, business, and recreation; and

WHEREAS, In those states where the deaf are privileged to drive automobiles, they have been found to be as competent as any other class of American citizens; and

WHEREAS, In several states the authorities have seen fit to deprive the deaf of this privilege; therefore, be it

Resolved. That the association go on record as vigorously protesting against what it considers unjust discrimination against the deaf and the taking away of their constitutional rights as tax-payers.

BETTER INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

WHEREAS, It has been pointed out by a leading educator of the deaf that many schools for the deaf have been outdistanced by schools for the hearing along industrial lines; therefore be it

Resolved. That it is the sense of this convention that heads of schools for the deaf should make greater efforts to improve their industrial departments and give their deaf boys and girls equal if not better opportunities in vocational training, so they can compete with their more fortunate brothers and sisters in the battle of life.

PRESIDENT WARREN G. HARDING

Resolved. That in common with our countrymen we deplore the loss of our beloved President, Warren G. Harding, and extend to his bereaved widow our sincere expressions of sorrow.

DR. EDWARD ALLEN FAY

Resolved. That in the death of Dr. Edward Allen Fay, a man of distinguished literary ability and correct judgment on all matters pertaining to our class, the deaf have suffered an irreparable loss.

VICTIMS OF THE EAST LAKE TRAGEDY

Resolved. That we record our deep sense of sympathy in the loss of our friends, Miss Elsie Maurer and Mr. J. W. Vandergriff, whose untimely deaths by drowning during the Water Pageant at the East Lake Country club has plunged us into inexpressible grief; and be it further

Resolved. That we extend our most heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

THANKS TO VARIOUS PERSONS AND BODIES

Resolved. That the thanks of the association be, and are hereby extended to the following:

To Mr. L. E. Rogers for his untiring efforts in bringing about the success of the pageant and dinner at East Lake, and for his supervision of the decorations both there and on the Hotel Ansley Roof Garden;

To Mr. Fred J. Cooledge, Jr. who, for the past six weeks has practically neglected his business in order to give his time and attention to the entertainment features, including the parade, of the convention;

To Mr. W. F. Cruselle for his influence with the press and his kindly advice;

To Mrs. Simmonds and Mrs. Watts for the whole-hearted manner in which they entered into the spirit of the occasion;

To the Georgia Railway & Power Company for providing free of charge cars to Stone Mountain, and for furnishing extra cars whenever called upon;

To the good citizens, deaf and hearing, of Atlanta who contributed liberally to the fund;

To the Local committee for their faithful and self-sacrificing labors in preparing and providing such generous entertainment;

To the press of Atlanta for contributions to the entertainment fund and for numerous notices and commendable articles regarding the association;

To the Women's Association of the Wren's Nest for courtesies extended;

To the Commissioners of Fulton County, the City Council of Atlanta, and the deaf of the following States for generous financial aid: Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, Arkansas, North Carolina, Mississippi, New York, Florida, Louisiana, and West Virginia;

To Mr. Winfield Roller, of Ohio, for his heroic efforts to save the lives of the participants in the East Lake pageant;

To Dr. James H. Cloud, retiring president, who has faithful and able manner during the past six years.

To the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, the *SILENT WORKER*, the *National Optimist*, the *Jewish Deaf*, the *Deaf Citizen*, and those papers published at schools for the deaf for giving publicity to the affairs of our association.

Mr. Roberts moved that the Association donate to Dr. Cloud the old typewriter he had been using as president. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Seaton, of West Virginia, moved the final adjournment of the convention. Carried unanimously.

Adjourned *sine die* at 4:46 p.m., Friday, August 17, 1923.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing is a true and complete transcript of the proceedings of the Fourteenth Triennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf.

Signed: ARTHUR L. ROBERTS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF ATLANTA LOCAL COMMITTEE

Decatur, Ga., Dec. 31, 1923.

Mr. A. L. Roberts, President
National Association of the Deaf.
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Roberts:—Below is a summary of receipts and expenses of the Local Committee anent the meeting of the National Association of the Deaf at Atlanta, Ga., August 13-18, 1923:

From the Deaf in States other than Georgia	\$1,199.52
From the Deaf of Georgia	426.53
Interest	18.55
From Atlanta Business Men	407.50
Sale of Tickets to Banquet, East Lake	782.50
City Council	250.00
County Commissioners	500.00
Georgian, Journal, and Constitution	75.00
Hotel Men's Association	83.85
Miscellaneous	209.76
A friend of the Association	100.00
Total Receipts	\$4,053.21

EXPENDITURES

Printing	\$ 190.88
Advertising	106.05
Decorations	342.04
Badges and Costumes	141.85
Stamps	16.48
Picnic expenses	144.00
Expenses Local Committee	337.59
Additional expenses since adjournment	189.32
N. F. S. D. for Room Rent	50.00
Uncle Remus entertainment	17.00
Dinner and Pageant, East Lake	1,072.50
Films and operator	80.00
Deaf Band	512.94
Miscellaneous	455.04
Reception	81.75
Endowment Fund N. A. D.	250.00

Total Expenditures\$3,987.44

RECAPITULATION

Receipts	\$4,053.21
Expenditures	3,987.44

Balance on hand\$ 65.77

N.B. Part of this unexpended balance is to go to the Georgia Branch of the N. A. D.

Respectfully submitted,

S. M. FREEMAN,
Treasurer.

Audited and Found Correct:

ROSS A. JOHNSON, *Chairman Auditing Committee.*
W. A. WILLINGHAM,
MRS. J. G. BISHOP,

Articles of Incorporation

TITLE

The title by which this Society shall be known in law shall be The National Association of the Deaf.

TERM

The term for which this incorporation shall continue shall be twenty-five years. (From 1900.)

OBJECTS

The objects of this Society shall be (a) the improvement, development, and the extension of schools for the deaf throughout the world, and especially in the United States—the members of this Society being nearly all graduates of such schools; (b) the intellectual, professional, and industrial improvement and the social enjoyment of the members through (c) correspondence, consultation, the forming of branch societies, and the holding of national conventions at such time and places as may be appointed by the officers and managers in accordance with the By-Laws of the Society.

(The Association was incorporated February 23, 1900, in accordance with Chapter XV, Section 28, et seq. of the Compiled Statutes in force in the District of Columbia.)

BY-LAWS

(Adopted at the St. Paul Convention in 1899; amended at the St. Louis Convention in 1904; at the Norfolk Convention in 1907; at the Colorado Convention in 1910; at the Cleveland Convention in 1913; at the San Francisco Convention in 1915; at the Hartford Convention in 1917; and at the Detroit Convention in

1920. The provisions of the "Howson Plan" are included herein.)

ARTICLE I.—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. *Regular Members.*—Any deaf citizen of the United States may become a member of this Association upon the payment of the initiation fee; and may remain as such upon the payment of the annual membership dues.

Sec. 2. *Honorary Members.*—Hearing persons interested in the Association may be elected honorary members by a two-thirds vote at any meeting of the Association. Honorary Members shall have all the privileges of the Association except holding office and voting; they shall not be subject to the dues of the Association. Honorary membership shall extend only from the convention at which the election is made until the opening of the next convention, unless otherwise expressly provided.

Sec. 3. *Associate Members.*—Deaf Persons who are not citizens of the United States, and hearing persons actively interested in the work of the Association, may be elected Associate Members at any meeting by a two-thirds vote, or between conventions by a two-thirds vote of Executive Board. Associate Members shall have the same privileges and duties as regular members, with the exception of holding office.

Sec. 4. *Life Members.*—Any person otherwise eligible to membership may become a Life Member on a personal payment of \$10.00 made at one time into the Endowment Fund of the Association. Life Members shall be exempt from annual dues, and shall have all the privileges of Regular or Associate Members.

ARTICLE II.—OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the Association shall be a president, a first vice president, a second vice president, a secretary-treasurer, and three members of the executive board.

Sec. 2. The officers of the Association shall be elected separately by ballot on the last day of each regular triennial meeting of this Association, and shall hold their offices for three years, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified, voting by proxy being permitted absent members in good standing.

Sec. 3. The officers thus elected shall assume their respective offices immediately after the adjournment of the convention following their election.

Sec. 4. Resignations shall be made in writing to the President with statement of reasons therefor. Vacancies in offices caused by resignation or otherwise shall be filled by the president until the next election.

Sec. 5. The officers of the Association shall receive such salaries, or other compensation as the members in National Convention may direct.

ARTICLE III.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President of the Association to preside at its meetings in national conference and to appoint committees of five members respectively on Enrollment, on Resolutions, and such other committees as may be provided for in these By-Laws, and to perform other duties that are mentioned elsewhere in the By-Laws.

Sec. 2. The First Vice President and the Second Vice President in order shall find the office of the President when the latter is unable to discharge the duties of his office.

Sec. 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall record the minutes of all meetings of the Association. He shall keep a list of the members of the Association, giving the full name together with the post-office address. He shall have charge of all documents except those otherwise ordered by the Executive Board. He shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, except as otherwise provided in the By-Laws. He shall keep a record of the receipts and expenditures made into and out of the general fund, and shall make a report of the state of the finances under his charge whenever called upon to do so by the Association. He shall preserve all vouchers. He shall send notices of their dues to members annually on the first day of May. He shall give bond in such sum as the Executive Board may decide upon.

ARTICLE IV.—NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Section 1. The National Executive Board shall consist of the President of the Association, who shall be, ex-officio, chairman, the two Vice Presidents, the Secretary-Treasurer, and three additional members to be elected by the Association, making a Board of seven members.

Sec. 2. The Executive Board shall have general conduct of the affairs of the Association from the time of its election and installation until the election and installation of its successors. It shall aim to carry out the expressed will of the Association as far as circumstances may render it wise and allowable. It shall have power to appropriate any available funds of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare. No expenditure not directly authorized by the Association in convention shall be made without the consent of the Executive Board. It shall turn over to its successors all papers, documents, etc., it may have belonging to the Association.

ARTICLE V.—NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Section 1. The Association shall meet in national convention three years after the adjournment of each convention, unless circumstances call for an earlier meeting or a postponement, as the Executive Board by a two-thirds vote may decide.

Sec. 2. The place for holding each succeeding convention shall be decided by the Executive Board and announced at least three months in advance.

Sec. 3. The president shall then issue an official call for such convention.

ARTICLE VI.—CARE OF FUNDS. TRUSTEES

Section 1. Three Trustees shall be elected custodians of all trust funds and special moneys belonging to the Association, except as otherwise specified in the By-Laws. Each Trustee is to serve three consecutive terms, and they are to be elected one at each convention.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to have charge of the Endowment Fund and bequests. The trustees shall keep the funds in their charge in sound financial institutions at interest; and no money from any of these funds shall be drawn out, expended, or invested except on the order of the Executive Board.

Sec. 3. The Trustees shall report to the convention in the same manner as the Secretary-Treasurer.

ARTICLE VII.—STATE AGENTS

Section 1. The President of the Association, the Executive Board or a majority thereof concurring, shall have power to create state agents, and authorize them to collect, in such manner as may seem advisable, necessary funds, for the en-

dowment fund. Such agents shall receive as compensation for their services a commission not in excess of 20 per cent. of all moneys thus collected. None but authorized agents shall be permitted to make such collections within their respective states, provided however that this rule shall not apply to collections made by the Local Committee for the reception and entertainment of the members of the Association in convention assembled, nor to collections made by branches of the Association for the purpose of sending delegates to the next national convention.

Sec. 2. The endowment fund shall be divided into five units proportionate to the size of the fund. The proportion between the units and the amount of money in the endowment fund shall be as follows: First unit, less than \$10,000; second unit, \$10,000 to \$20,000; third unit, \$20,000 to \$30,000; fourth unit, \$30,000 to \$40,000; fifth unit, more than \$40,000.

ARTICLE VIII.—EXPENDITURES LIMITED

Section 1. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the Association shall at any time be subject shall not exceed the regular income for that year, and under no circumstances shall the officers of one term incur indebtedness that must be met by any succeeding administration.

ARTICLE IX.—FEES AND DUES

Section 1. The initiation fee in this Association shall be proportionate to the units in the endowment fund in the following ratio: First unit, \$1; second unit, \$2; third unit, \$3; fourth unit, \$4; fifth unit, \$5. Upon reaching the fifth unit in the endowment fund all members in good standing automatically become life members in the Association, and the initiation fee of \$5 becomes a life membership fee in the case of new members. This life membership fee may be extended over six yearly payments of \$1 each.

Sec. 2. The annual membership dues shall be proportionate to the units in the endowment fund in the following ratio: First unit, 50 cents; second unit, 35 cents; third unit, 20 cents; fourth unit, 10 cents; fifth unit, none.

Sec. 3. The fiscal year of the Association shall begin on the first of June. Members joining between January first and June first in any calendar year shall have their membership paid up to the end of the next fiscal year.

Sec. 4. No person shall vote on the permanent organization of the Convention of this Association who has not paid his initiation fee, or who is in arrears.

Sec. 5. State and local organizations of the deaf which may affiliate in their entirety with the National Association shall be entitled to a 20 per cent. refund in the initiation fees and dues of their members.

ARTICLE X.—THE LOCAL COMMITTEE

Section 1. At least three months before the time for holding each National Convention the President shall appoint a Local Committee, not necessarily members of the Association, residing in the locality where the Convention is to be held, and the Local Committee shall make the best possible arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the members of the Association.

Sec. 2. The chairman of the Executive Board shall be ex-officio a member of the Local Committee. The Local Committee shall not enter into contracts involving expenditures or concessions not directly concerned with the reception and entertainment of members and guests of the convention without first submitting the bids for said contracts to the Chair-

man of the Executive Board, as its representative, for approval; withholding of said approval being equivalent to the rejection of said bids. In case of an appeal to the Executive Board, the decision of that body shall be final.

ARTICLE XI.—PROGRAM COMMITTEE

At least three months before holding each National Convention, the Chairman of the Executive Board shall also appoint three members, including the President of the Association, who shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Committee, to prepare a program for the Convention, which shall be published at least one month in advance.

ARTICLE XII.—BRANCHES

Section 1. Where five or more members of the N. A. D. reside in one locality, a branch may be formed to be known by the name of such locality. When such a branch is organized it shall send formal notice to the President, giving date of organization and name of officers. The President shall notify the Executive Board, and if no objection is raised, he shall issue a formal recognition of the branch. In case of any objection a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board shall admit the branch.

Sec. 2. Local branches, organized as provided in Section 1, shall hold at least one meeting each year during the month of December for the election of officers, and after each election the names of the officers shall be sent to the President, and by him published in the official organ. The officers shall be a president and a secretary, and any branch may have such additional officers as the members may decide. Other meetings besides the annual meeting may be held as often as the branch shall decide.

Sec. 3. Local branches may admit as social members persons not members of the N. A. D. But such social members shall not be entitled to hold office, nor vote on matters affecting the N. A. D.

Sec. 4. State Association may become branches of the N. A. D. by giving formal notice to the President of a desire to affiliate with the N. A. D. and the President, with the approval of the Executive Board, shall issue a formal recognition of such State Association as a member of the N. A. D. Notice of election and the names of officers shall be sent to the President after each election.

Sec. 5. All branches, whether State or Local, shall have full charge of their own funds and property, and shall not be financially responsible to the N. A. D., except to the extent of collecting and forwarding dues of its members to the secretary-treasurer of the N. A. D. Conversely the N. A. D. assumes no financial responsibility for any of its branches.

Sec. 6. A branch may discontinue its membership in the N. A. D. by giving formal notice to the President, provided the dues of all the members are fully paid. If such notice is not given a branch is supposed to continue as a member. A branch may be dropped if half its members are in arrears or for other sufficient cause, by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE XIII.—OFFICIAL SEAL

Section 1. The official seal of the Association shall be as described below:

A milled outer circle; just within and following this the words, "National Association of the Deaf," within this a

smaller dotted circle; within and following this the word, "Incorporated," and the date, "1900"; in the center of the whole the letters, "U. S. A."

ARTICLE XIV.—OFFICIAL ORGAN

Section 1. The Association shall maintain an official organ in which shall be printed all official papers of the Association, all reports of the officers, and such other matters as may be of interest to the members.

ARTICLE XV.—OPENING CONVENTION

The President of the Association shall open the proceedings of each National Convention by calling the meeting to order and reading the official call. In the absence of the President, this duty shall devolve upon the first and second vice-presidents in succession.

ARTICLE XVI.—AMENDMENTS

Section 1. A motion to amend these By-Laws shall be submitted in writing to the President, and published by him in the leading newspapers for the deaf for at least sixty days before the meeting of the Association in National Convention, and then such amendment shall require a two-thirds vote, a quorum voting, for its adoption.

Sec. 2. These By-Laws may be amended at any regular Convention by a four-fifths vote, without previous notice.

Membership Roll National Association of the Deaf

1923

The Secretary of the Association should be notified promptly of change of address.

Life Members

ALABAMA

Brown, J. Dewey.....1632 Bell St., Montgomery
Dykes, Frank.....School for the Deaf, Talladega
Grace, Wm.....Ozark
Keith, Frank, Jr.....School for the Deaf, Talladega
Kirkland, Miss Pattie.....Tenn. Valley Bank, Box 412 Decatur
McFarlane, J. H.....School for the Deaf, Talladega
Priebe, Bernard.....Jenifer
Shaneyfelt, T. W.....Route 1, Box 79, Hartselle
Welcher, Lafayette.....Route 2, Dadeville

ARKANSAS

King, S. W.....School for the Deaf, Little Rock
King, Mrs. S. W.....School for the Deaf, Little Rock
Purdum, I. E.....School for the Deaf, Little Rock
Reeves, Jodie.....Ola

CALIFORNIA

Bangs, F. B.....34 West San Fernando St., San Jose
Clark, Albert.....6303 East 14th St., Oakland
Coe, Miss E.....California
Chenoweth, Miss Alice E.....1747 Canyon Drive, Los Angeles
Cunningham, Wilfred.....N. V. Lewis, 2231 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles
Dudley, W. E.....854 Fourth St., Santa Monica
Dudley, Mrs. W. E.....854 Fourth St., Santa Monica
Fowler, Bret Harte.....396 South 6th St., San Jose
Harris, J. Orrie.....1121 E. 7th St., Los Angeles
Hinman, Gage.....La Porte

Howson, J. W.....2915 Regent St., Berkeley
Howson, Mrs. J. W.....2915 Regent St., Berkeley
Matheis, M. J.....1422 N. Coronado Terrace, Los Angeles
Murray, Lin., (deceased).....Los Angeles
Ould, E. C.....551 W. 47th St., Los Angeles
Phelps, Wm. Howe.....545 So. St. Andrews Pl., Los Angeles
Phelps, Mrs. Wm. Howe.....545 So. St. Andrews Pl., Los Angeles
Pike, Numer E.....1409 Cypress St., Berkeley
Spranger, Miss Madeline.....345 N. Cedar St., Glendale
Stillman, Mrs. R. J.....415 N. Jackson St., Glendale
Terry, Howard L.....1418 Spruce St., Berkeley
Terry, Alice.....1418 Spruce St., Berkeley
Waddell, Mrs. L. G.....1107 Waterloo St., Los Angeles
Walker, S. T.....4194 Highland Ave., East San Diego
Wood, Ben. M.....R. F. D. A., Box 345, Oxnard
Wood, Mrs. Ben M.....R. F. D. A., Box 345, Oxnard
Zink, Isadore.....1026 E. 22nd St., Los Angeles

CANADA

McDonald, A. H.....587 Stradbroke Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba

COLORADO

Carpenter, Culver.....Stratton Park, Colorado Springs
Petrie, Grant A.....School for the Deaf, Colorado Springs
Vedirz, Wm.....414 N. Custer Ave., Colorado Springs

CONNECTICUT

Bouchard, Joseph W.....School for the Deaf, Hartford
Clarke, E. P.....322 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford
Lapides, M.....Hotel Royal, New Haven

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DeLand, Fred.....Apt. Kew Gardens, Washington
Drake, Harley D.....Gallaudet College, Washington
Hotchkiss, J. B., (deceased).....Gallaudet College, Washington
Nelson, Edith M.....Gallaudet College, Washington
Scott, Roger O.....1214 E. St., N. E. Washington
Smoak, V. Duncan.....617 Lexington Place, N. E. Washington

FLORIDA

Underhill, O. W.....School for the Deaf, St. Augustine

GEORGIA

Chappealer, Reuben H.....Matthews
Sessions, Albert H.....P. O. Box 507, Waycross

ILLINOIS

Brown, Michael.....6327 Ingleside Ave., Chicago
Burns, S. Robey.....School for the Deaf, Jacksonville
Cowden, Miss V.....1033 20th. St., Rock Island
Doughtery, Dr. Geo. T.....6833 Anthony Ave., Chicago
Doughtery, Mrs. Geo. T.....6833 Anthony Ave., Chicago
Erd, Paul H.....Waterloo
Eskew, Wm. A.....Benton
Fuller, Mrs. Euphania.....4733 Sheridian Rd., Chicago
Freeman, Mrs. H. C.,937 N. Kedvale Ave., Chicago
George, D. W.....127 City Place, Jacksonville
George, Mrs. Dudley W.,127 City Place, Jacksonville
Gibson, F. P.....130 N. Wells, Chicago
Hasenstab, Rev. P. J.,5340 Ellis Ave., Chicago
Hasenstab, Mrs. Georgia E.,5340 Ellis Ave., Chicago
Hasenstab, Grace E.....5340 Ellis Ave., Chicago
Huff, Robert Lee,511 N. Webster Ave., Jacksonville
Jacoba, Cora B.,2243 Wash. Boul'd, Chicago
Johnson, F. A.....4829 W. Lake St., Chicago
Johnson, G. H.,901 7th St., Cor. 8th Ave., Rockford
Mathey, Paul R.,Box 475., Galena
Molohon, Henry A.,247 Webster Ave., Jacksonville
Molohon, Mrs. Stella.....247 Webster Ave., Jacksonville
Offerle, Fermont S.....922 Hill Ave., Elgin
Offerle, Mrs. Fremont S.....922 Hill Ave., Elgin
Patton, Lafayette.....Clarence
Roberts, Arthur L.....130 N. Wells St., Chicago
Schroeder, Ernest A.....6448 St. Lawrenceville Ave., Chicago
Scott, Elizabeth.....61 West Monroe St., Chicago

INDIANA

Smith, Miss Vine.....Lebanon
Wharton, J. E.....Flora

IOWA

Crosby, Geo. L. 803 West 12th St., Cedar Falls
Larsen, O. Len. 848 5th St., Des Moines
McCook, Matt. Riceville

KANSAS

Buchan, Mrs. Cynthia L. 3218 E. 3rd St., Wichita
Cox, Joseph. 737 S. Washington, Wichita
Foltz, E. S. School for the Deaf, Olathe
Hahn, John L. 328 W. 10th Ave., Newton
Haner, P. Washington. 650 Parallel Ave., Kansas City
Paxton, Ed. S. 316 Harrison St., Newton
Winkle, Robert M. Mulvane

KENTUCKY

Lee, Madison J. School for the Deaf, Danville
Stewart, Archie. Route 1, Glencoe
Taylor, Samuel J. 35 Euclid Ave., Ludlow
Wesley, Homer C. 532 W. Market St., Louisville

LOUISIANA

Soland, Henry J., Jr. 1314 Feliciana St., New Orleans

MARYLAND

Bjorlee, Ignatius. School for the Deaf, Frederick
Brushwood, Leonard Byrd. Aberdeen
Kaufman, Ray M. 336 Ilchester Ave., Baltimore
McLaughlin, Wm. L. Room 518, Y. M. C. A., Baltimore
Stegemerten, Henry J. School for Blind, Overlea

MASSACHUSETTS

Aldrich, Erwin E. 9 Wayne St., Worcester
Beansoleil, Philip. 157 Wilbraham Ave., Springfield
Frisbee, Edwin W. 89 Playstead Road, West Medford
Light, I. Stanley. 4 Lawrence Hall, 99 Brattle St., Cambridge
O'Rourke, John. 51 Chickatabot Road, Quincy

MICHIGAN

Colby, Mrs. C. C. 638 Baldwin Ave., Detroit
Eickoff, Mary Alice. 803 Oak St., Flint
Hubbard, Willis. 515 West Third St., Flint
Japes, Wm. J. 1314 Warren Ave., Detroit
Jones, Miss Florence H. School for the Deaf, Flint
Ozier, Claude V. 250 Farrand Park, Highland Park, Detroit
Patterson, James A. 19½ James Ave., River Rouge
Rousseau, Eugene P. 221 Monroe Bl'vd., Dearborn
Tripp, Geo. F. 1328 West Court St., Flint

MINNESOTA

Bridgeman, Russel C. %J. A. DeLance. 4632 London Rd., Duluth
DeLance, John A. 4632 London Road, Duluth
Howard, Jay Cooke. 4632 London Road, Duluth
Howard, Mrs. J. C. 4632 London Road, Duluth
Larson, Lars M. Faribault
Sheffield, B. B., Commander Mill Co., Flour Exchange,
Minneapolis
Stevenson, Elwood A. School for Deaf, Faribault
Tuck, Louis C. Faribault

MISSISSIPPI

Cranford, Lawrence. School for the Deaf, Jackson
Dawkins, Curtis. School for the Deaf, Jackson
Donathan, Luther. Box 81, West Jackson
McCandless, J. W. School for the Deaf, Jackson
Speir, Henry W. Grenada
Tracy, H. L. School for the Deaf, Jackson
Tracy, Mrs. H. L. School for the Deaf, Jackson

MISSOURI

Baur, Louis. 3026 Eads Ave., St. Louis
Block, Osear B. 3255 Geyer Ave., St. Louis
Cloud, J. H. 2606 Virginia Ave., St. Louis
Cloud, Mrs. Lulu O. 2606 Virginia Ave., St. Louis
Glasscock, Paul E. 1027 Graham St., St. Louis
Herdman, Miss Pearl. %Gallaudet School, St. Louis
Hodge, Mrs. W. M. Lock Box 142, LaPlata
Humpal, Mrs. Geo. 2508 Prospect Ave., Kansas City
Merrel, Mrs. Mattie. 108 Old Orchard Ave., Webster Groves
Minor, Mrs. C. L. 314 N. Spring St., Independence
Roper, Anna M. 1518 S. Theresa Ave., St. Louis
Seltzer, Morris. 1324 North 10th St., St. Louis
Steideman, Miss Clara. 4110 N. 11th St., St. Louis
Steideman, Arthur O. 5780 W. Florissant Ave., St. Louis
Stocksick, Fred Wm. 3899 Washington Ave., St. Louis
Tureczek, Geo. J. 4332 N. 21st. St., St. Louis

MONTANA

Brown, Mrs. P. H. Boulder

NEBRASKA

Chase, Walter. 4737 N. 40th. Ave., Omaha
Smrha, Miss Mary. Milligan
Foxward, Chester. Pender

NEW JERSEY

Beadell, W. W. Arlington
Dirkes, Albert E. 4688 Hudson Blvd., W., Weehawken
Dirkes, Mrs. A. 4688 Hudson Blvd., W., Weehawken
Dziak, Andrew, Jr. 1592 New Chestnut Ave., Trenton
Moore, F. A. School for the Deaf, Trenton
Pescia, Henry M. 1302 W. State St., Trenton
Stephenson, Mrs. R. C. 405 Chambers St., Trenton
Stevens, Harry E. Merchantville
Stevens, Kelly. School for the Deaf, Trenton
Sweeney, Mrs. Miles H. 418 Cook Ave., Trenton

NEW YORK

Calkins, Earl L. 155 N. Allen St. Albany
Cooper, Chas. Howell. 522 Washington St., Watertown
Fogarty, Sylvester J. Flushing
Fox, Thomas F. 545 W. 157 St., New York City
Francis, John R. 526 Conkey Ave., Rochester
Francis, Mrs. John R. 526 Conkey Ave., Rochester
Frankenheim, Samuel. 18 W. 107th. St., New York City
Friedwald, Mrs. B. 4307 12th Ave., Brooklyn
Gillen, Harry A. 2461 Eighth Ave., New York City
Gillen, Mrs. Margaret G. 2461 8th. Ave., New York City
Goldberg, Isaac. 558 Ninth St., Brooklyn
Goldstein, Joseph. 1494 Crotona Ave., E., Bronx
Hodgson, E. A. School for the Deaf, Station M., New York City
Kaminsky, Mrs. M. 1052 Clay Ave., Bronx
Kenner, M. L. 200 W. 111th. St., New York City
Kenner, Mrs. M. L. 200 W. 111th. St., New York City
Lille, Edwin W. Eden
Lubin, Max. M. 22 Post Ave., New York City
Lubin, Mrs. Max M. 22 Post Ave., New York City
Makowski, Miss Wanda. 100 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn
Mendleson, Ruth. 560 Madison Ave., Albany
Merrill, Rev. H. C. 800 West St., Syracuse
Merrill, Mrs. H. C. 800 West St., Syracuse
Osserman, Beatrice. 805 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City
Robertson, Milton A. 522 Clinton Ave., Albany
Polinsky, David. 178 Madison St., New York City
Schatzkin, Charles. 1 Beekman St., New York City
Schram, Miss Milred. 156 Union Ave., Mt. Vernon
Sherman, Eleanor. 35 W. 64th. St., New York City
Stahl, John C. 1206 Capitol Ave., Utica
Stoloff, Lena G. 234 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn
Stwitz, Mrs. Anna. 1057 Hoe Ave., Bronx
Swartz, Mrs. Rhoda. 560 Madison Ave., Albany
Swan, Henry B. 450 Oxford St., Rochester
Travers, Cecilia. 6 Third Place, Brooklyn
Wasserman, Leonard. 36 Arnold Ave., Amsterdam
Wasserman, Mrs. Leonard. 36 Arnold Ave., Amsterdam
Wiemuth, Charles H. 284 Sterling St., Brooklyn
Wilson, Sabra T. Arcade

NORTH CAROLINA

Myers, Tom. 729 South Mint St., Charlotte

OHIO

Bacheberle, Louis J. 2421 Moerlein Ave., Cincinnati
Beckert, A. J. School for the Deaf, Columbus
Blachschleger, Lillie. 410 David St., Cincinnati
Bov, John H. 2112 Hatmaker St., Cincinnati
Carver, J. T. G. % Goodyear Silent Athletic Club, Akron
Charles, C. W. 472 South Ohio Ave., Columbus
Clancey, Arthur H. 710 Provident Bank Bldg., Cincinnati
Durian, W. F. 508 Herbert Place, N. W., Canton
Durrant, Dorothy C. 111 Falls Road, Columbus
Hemstreet, Mrs. Sadie G. 1505 East 172nd St., Cleveland
Jansen, Miss Kolma. School for the Deaf, Columbus
King, Anna M. School for the Deaf, Columbus
Lamson, Cloa G. School for the Deaf, Columbus
Mansiky, Abraham. 2339 E. 63 St., Cleveland
Richard, Dan. 15 Chicago Ave., Youngstown
Watters, Adelbert. 3321 Spokane Ave., Cincinnati

OKLAHOMA

Baggerman, Yetta.....School for the Deaf, Sulphur
Blattie, Miss Ida E.....School for the Deaf, Sulphur
Logan, Mary B.....School for the Deaf, Sulphur

OREGON

Deliglio, Mrs. G. L.....291 San Rafael St., Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

Atheson, Joseph W (deceased).....Pittsburgh
Brogan, W. E.....Box 454, Ardmore
Blair, David O.....419 Swatara St., Steelton
Cahn, Nicholas.....1330 Lycoming St., Philadelphia
Delp, Mrs. Thomas D.....15 Lewis Ave., East Lansdowne
Harah, E. C.....Casselman, Somerset Co.
Heine, Miss Dora M.....115 Biddle St., Kane
Holliday, Francis.....232 Meridian St., S. S. Pittsburgh
Holliday, Mrs. Francis.....232 Meridian St., S. S. Pittsburgh
Keith, Mrs. J. M.....569 Allison Ave., Pittsburgh
Lipman, Myer.....Osceola Mills
Lovett, Louis C.....4560 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia
Metzel, Edward.....1648 N. Warnock St., Philadelphia
McKinney, Wm.....1245 So. 17th St., Philadelphia
Miller, W. Scott B.....Elizabethtown
Poole, Chas. J.....Boyertown
Reider, James S.....1538 North Dover St., Philadelphia
Schoenenberger, Miss T.....1123 Centre St., Ashland
Shepherd, Wm. C.....656 E. Wishart St., Philadelphia
Sommer, Harry Franklin.....342 N. Fourth St., Reading
Weaver, Hary Horst.....342 N. Fourth St., Reading
Wise, John L.....324 N. Fourth St., Reading

SOUTH CAROLINA

Carter, Mrs. J. M.....Winnsboro
Cave, Robert L.....100 W. Hampton Ave., Columbia
Dwight, Miss Annie L.....Wedgfield
Faut, Louie J.....Box 274, Anderson
Gaillard, Miss Lizzie.....Cedar Spring
Glover, Lillian M.....2304 Park St., Columbia
Glover, J. Vernal.....124 Hampton Ave., Greenville
Hoy, Sallie H.....116 S. Sumter St., Sumter
Rhodes, G. E.....Walhalla
Rhodes, Mrs. G. E.....Walhalla
Rogers, C. Bele.....Cedar Spring
Smoak, Mrs. Herbert R.....P.O. Box 45, Union
Smoak, Herbert R.....P. O. Box 45, Union

TENNESSEE

Marr, Thos. S.....701 Stahlman Bldg., Nashville

TEXAS

Clinger, Miss Cora.....School for the Deaf, Austin
Eoff, Kenneth.....2909 Azle Ave., N. Fort Worth
Hooten, Fred.....3904 Hamilton Ave., Dallas
Johnigan, Rush.....412 E. Walnut St., Coleman
Michaels, Rev. J. W.....Stockyards P. O., Fort Worth
Orr, Roy E.....3721 Maple Ave., Dallas
Shepard, T. N.....3025 Adolph St., Dallas
Smith, Tilden.....1425 Barron St., Waco
Stafford, Edwin.....Box 531, San Angelo
Todd, John Amos.....School for the Deaf, Austin

VERMONT

Hever, Albert S.....16 Cliff St., St. Johnsbury
Price, Miss Mary Martha.....29 Pleasant St., Middlebury

WEST VIRGINIA

Fowler, John H. V.....Wellsburg
Whitehead, J. M.....Red Star

WISCONSIN

Brandl, Joseph R.....Medford

Annual Members

ALABAMA

H. MCP. HOFSTEATER, *State Organizer*
211 Park Ave., Talladega

Benagh, W. H.....307 Line St., Decatur
Brasell, John O.....961 Augusta St., Mobile
Brocato, Mrs. J. F.....930 N. 14th St., Birmingham
Brocato, Joseph F.....930 N. 14th St., Birmingham
Davis, Irvine.....Route 4, Jasper
Daughdrill, C. J.....953 Old Shell Road, Mobile
Daughdrill, Mrs. C. J.....953 Old Shell Road, Mobile
Finnegan, Joseph W.....115 Percy St., Talladega
Gould, Mrs. L. N.....114 New St., Mobile
Harper, Herman.....1805—28th St., Ensley
Harris, Carl.....Winfield
Hofsteater, H. MCP.....211 Park Ave., Talladega
Hofsteater, Mrs. H. MCP.....211 Park Ave., Talladega
Johnson, W. S.....122 Cherry, Talladega
Key, John F.....316 Catoma St., Montgomery
Keys, Mrs. J. F.....316 Catoma St., Montgomery
Kirkland, Pat G.....703—3rd. Ave. W., Albany
McCord, Chas.....1914 Ave. I, Birmingham
McElvane, R. C.....2709 31st. Ave., Birmingham
Moats, Calvin.....R. 1, Billingsley
Roberts, Osce.....1024 Elm St., Birmingham
Roundtree, M. D.....625 Hull St., Montgomery
Simmon, Jim.....Forest Home
Stephens, Dow.....214 Moulton St., Montgomery
Wilks, Odell.....School for Deaf, Talladega

ARIZONA

Washburn, C. L.....Tuba City

ARKANSAS

J. E. PURDUM, *State Organizer*
School for the Deaf, Little Rock

De Armstrong, Mildred.....Portia
De Armstrong, Louise.....Portia
Bell, Earl.....School for Deaf, Little Rock
Bell, Mrs. Fannie.....School for Deaf, Little Rock
Brown, J. J.....2005 E. 8th Ave., Pine Bluff
Castle, Emma F.....315 N. 4th St., Ft. Smith
Cantley, Miss Eva.....Route 1, Prescott
Dunn, U. G.....306 Broadway, Van Buren
Edmiston, R. Z.....School for Deaf, Little Rock
Gains, T. B.....Route 1, 177 E., Stop 8, Ft. Smith
Goachier, Edith M.....R. 3, Hazen
Hanberg, Margaret.....School for Deaf, Little Rock
Henderson, Miss Mattie.....School for Deaf, Little Rock
Hubble, Alvin.....Ashflat
Hughes, Edgar.....Benton
Knight, James W.....Box 500, Batesville
Miller, Bert L.....300 Walker St., Helena
Nixon, R. L.....South Ft. Smith
Purdum, Mrs. J. E.....School for the Deaf, Little Rock
Richardson, Toby.....118 N. Chester, Little Rock
Semple, Henry.....R. E., Van Buren
Smith, Arthur L.....1800 Center St., Little Rock
Shibley, W. T.....Van Buren
Taylor, Martin.....School for Deaf, Little Rock
Taylor, Mrs. Martin.....School for Deaf, Little Rock
Wallace, Miss Mamie.....School for Deaf, Little Rock
Walls, W. T.....Lonoke
Ward, Joseph, Jr.....Care of Pugh Ptg. Co., Little Rock
Wylie, R. A.....515 W. 1st, St., Prescott

CALIFORNIA

ALPHA PATTERSON, *Northern State Organizer*
2445 Derby St., Berkeley

MELVILLE MATHEIS, *Southern State Organizer*
1422 Coronado Terrace, os Angeles

Aronson, M. I.....Box 553, Palo Alto
Aronson, Mrs. M. I.....Box 553, Palo Alto
Barrett, Mr. J. W.....156 W. 32 St. Los Angeles
Barrett, Mrs. J. W.....156 W. 32 St. Los Angeles
Bible, Miss Lenore M.....1327 S. Vermont, Los Angeles

Bingham, Ernest.....4504 Fourth Ave., Los Angeles
 Bingham, Mrs. Ernest.....4504 Fourth Ave., Los Angeles
 Blumer, Floyd.....1033 Florida St., Los Angeles
 Bonetti, Oliver.....Morgan Hill
 Boss, Chas. B.....% N. V. Lewis, 2231 S. Vermont Ave.,
Los Angeles
 Boss, Mrs. Chas. B.....% N. V. Lewis, 2231 S. Vermont Ave.,
Los Angeles
 Burson, Frank.....4626 Fourth Ave., Los Angeles
 Burson, Mrs. Frank.....4626 Fourth Ave., Los Angeles
 Cool, Mrs. Ulysses M.....431 S. Chicago St., Los Angeles
 D'Estrella, T. H.....School for Deaf, Berkeley
 Foster, Miss Margaret.....1107 Waterloo St., Los Angeles
 Germer, Henry.....Downey
 Germer, Mrs. Henry.....Downey
 Gronlund, Arthur.....% N. V. Lewis 2231 S. Vermont Ave.,
Los Angeles
 Hitesman, Miss C.....% N. V. Lewis, 2231 S. Vermont Ave.,
Los Angeles
 Howard, Sidney.....Box 24, San Martin
 Kent, Margaret L.....725 S. Alvarado St., Los Angeles
 LeClerq, Chas. J.....1501 Larkin St., San Francisco
 Lester, Mrs. W. M.....2010 Bancroft Way, Berkeley
 Lewis, Norman V.....2231 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles
 Lewis, Mrs. M. V.....2231 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles
 Luddy, D. S.....124 Primrose Rd., Burlingame
 McDonald, Mrs. Olivet.....% N. V. Lewis, 2231 S. Vermont Ave.,
Los Angeles
 Matheis, Mrs. M. J.....1422 N. Coronado Terrace, Los Angeles
 Mercer, Mrs. Harry.....N. V. Lewis, 2231 S. Vermont Ave.,
Los Angeles
 Meyers, Miss Mabel.....% N. V. Lewis, 2231 S. Vermont Ave.,
Los Angeles
 Mitcheson, Douglas.....% N. V. Lewis, 2231 S. Vermont Ave.,
Los Angeles
 Moran, D. E.....Box 535, Monrovia
 Patterson, W. A.....2445 Derby St., Berkeley
 Rothert, W. H.....687 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles
 Rothert, Mrs. Waldo H.....687 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles
 Roy, Miss Ella.....5847 Towne St., Los Angeles
 Rutledge, Mrs. Nellie.....% N. V. Lewis, 2231 S. Vermont Ave.,
Los Angeles
 Sanders, Oscar.....% N. V. Lewis, 2231 S. Vermont Ave.,
Los Angeles
 Schneider, W. F.....942½ W. 84th. St., Los Angeles
 Schneider, Mrs. W. F.....942½ W. 84th. St., Los Angeles
 Selig, Isadore.....518 Market St., San Francisco
 Selig, Kossuth.....518 Market St., San Francisco
 Smith, Oscar.....3975 Menlo Ave., Los Angeles
 Smith, Mrs. Oscar.....3975 Menlo Ave., Los Angeles
 Sonneborn, Matilda.....1648 Buckingham Rd., Los Angeles
 Tilden, Douglas.....314 Hobart St., Oakland
 Ward, Mrs. Wm.....% N. V. Lewis, 2231 S. Vermont Ave.,
Los Angeles
 Webb, Clarence E.....3955 S. Hobart Blv'd, Los Angeles

CANADA

GEORGE W. REEVES, *Canadian Organizer*
 408 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto

McKinnon, Ruth.....Box 261, Taber, Alberta
 Yeager, Mrs. Norman.....% R. D. Reaume, Sandwich, E.
Ontario

COLORADO

H. E. GRACE, *State Organizer*
 1800 E. 17th St., Denver

CONNECTICUT

MICHAEL LAPIDES, *State Organizer*
 Hotel Royal, New Haven

Atkinson, Marv E.....School For Deaf, W. Hartford
 Bonham, Guy L.....194 Park Rd., W. Hartford
 Clark, Mrs. E. P.....322 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford
 Cosette, T. J.....22 George St., Meriden
 Cossette, Nancy.....22 George St., Meriden
 Dinno, Michael.....Box A, Wethersfield
 Frazier, W. E.....8 Summer St., Bristol
 Rockwell, Walter C.....30 Farmington Ave., Hartford
 Taylor, Dana B.....Wethersfield
 Zietz, Nathan.....30 Veteran St., Meriden

CUBA

Jackson, Claibourne F.....Minas, Camaguey

DELAWARE

JOHN A. ROACH, *State Organizer*
 3737 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Bowdle, Wm. T.....817 N. Madison St., Wilmington
 Butts, E. H.....1815 Pine St., Wilmington

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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 Bryant, Rev. A. D.....322 E. Capital St., Washington
 Edington Mrs. H. S.....426 11th St. N. E., Washington
 Hughes, F. H.....Gallaudet College, Washington
 Marshall, Winfield.....328 13th St., Washington
 Pulver, H. J.....1450 Fairmont, Washington
 Smoak, Mrs. R. R.....1214 E St. N. E., Washington
 Souder, W. P.....1011 Sigsbee Pl., N. E. Washington
 Stewart, Roy J.....1008 Park Road, N. W., Washington

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O. W. UNDERHILL, *State Organizer*
 School for the Deaf, St. Augustine

Brock, A. Bessie.....Alford
 Clemons, Miss Annie.....Plant City
 Crump, Mary.....Winter Haven
 Fernside, Dixie.....Madison
 Hodges, Eugene.....School for the Deaf, St. Augustine
 Holland, A. J.....Dayton Beach
 Holland, Carl.....Daytona
 Holmes, J. M.....R. 1, Box 21 A, Bottondale
 Kelly, Robert.....25 W. 7th St., Jacksonville
 Kestner, Max J.....Box 553, Daytona
 Pope, Mrs. M. F.....529½ Clematis Ave., Palm Beach
 Tschiffely, Fred L.....Care of Palmer Trust Co., Sarasota
 Trapp, Wm. J.....1508 Davis St., Jacksonville
 Trapp, Mrs. Wm. J.....1508 Davis St., Jacksonville
 Whitely, Mrs. H. S.....Oldsmar

GEORGIA

Mrs. C. L. JACKSON, *State Organizer*
 17 Lucile Ave., Atlanta

Adamson, Rev. Alford.....Jonesboro
 Alexander, W. H.....Conyers
 Bankston, J. R.....304 Cooper St., Atlanta
 Barnes, Kirksey.....Butler
 Benton, Geo. L.....Locust Grove
 Bissop, Geo. J.....536 Spring St., Atlanta
 Bishop, Mrs. J. G.....536 Spring St., Atlanta
 Bottom, Reuben.....Williamson
 Brannan, W. H.....Griffin
 Brides, Mary.....Smithville
 Brock, Miss Genie.....Adairsville
 Brooks, Miss Mary P.....210 Spring St., Atlanta
 Brown, Mrs. Theresa V.....519 Spring St., Atlanta
 Brown, W. T.....Box 33, Hopeville
 Brown, Mrs. W. T.....Box 33, Hopeville
 Chambers, Robert.....Lula
 Christian, Mrs. W. H.....242 E. Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta
 Cole, Miss Mae O.....Route 7, Covington
 Cole, Lee.....304 Cooper St., Atlanta
 Cole, Mrs. Lee.....304 Cooper St., Atlanta
 Coledge, Fred L.....12 N. Forsyth St., Atlanta
 Cothrane, Virgie.....Cave Springs
 Darnell, Orestus.....Woodstock
 Dickerson, Mrs. L. B.....148½ Richardson St., Atlanta
 Dickerson Mr. L. B.....148½ Richardson St., Atlanta
 Dixon, Fred K.....906 E. Rotton St., Savannah
 Ewing, Miss Grace.....47 Austin Ave., Atlanta
 Dunagan, Walter.....East Point
 Freeman, Oscar.....La Grange
 Freeman, Robert H.....213 Spring St., Atlanta

Freeman, Mrs. R. H. 213 Spring St., Atlanta
 Freeman, W. H. Nicholson
 Freeman, S. M. 102 Greenwood Place, Decatur
 Gholdston, W. E. 429 Euclid Ave., Atlanta
 Green, Walter %Mrs. Jackson, 17 Lucile Ave., Atlanta
 Harris, G. F. Ringgold
 Hart, Fred J. 507 Broad St., Savannah
 Hart, Mrs. F. H. 507 Broad St., Savannah
 Hawkins, Miss Zillah. 24 Culberson St., Atlanta
 Henck, J. C. P. O. Box 151, Kingston
 Hodges, W. J. C. 95 Washita Ave., Atlanta
 Hudson, W. M. Cedartown
 Huff, Paul. Gen-Del., Atlanta
 Jackson, Mrs. C. L. 17 Lucile Ave., Atlanta
 Johnson, Golden. Kingston
 Johnson, Ross A. 63 N. Pryor St., Atlanta
 Johnson, Mrs. Ross A. 63 N. Pryor St., Atlanta
 Jones, Mrs. Lydia. 519 Cherokee Ave., Atlanta
 Jones, Wm. R. Lithonia
 Keely, Patrick H. Vienna
 Key, James L., Mayor. City Hall, Atlanta
 Lovvorn, Virgie. Carrollton
 Marcell, C. %Mrs. Jackson, 17 Lucile Ave., Atlanta
 Martin, Mrs. Effie. Adairsville
 Mathews J. D. 205 Mays St., Americus
 Mathews, Mrs. J. D. 205 Mays St., Americus
 McCandless, Wm. Canton
 McDaniel, Miss Annie. Waverly Hall
 McGill, Margaret. 138 Forest Ave., Atlanta
 McGinnis, Miss Eva C. 487 Sunset Ave., Atlanta
 McLean, Mrs. W. W. 104 N. Wellington St., Atlanta
 McNabb, Edward E. 107 Ivy St., Atlanta
 McNabb, Mrs. E. F. 107 Ivy St., Atlanta
 Mendelson, Helen. 545 Wash St., Atlanta
 Mills, L. E. Calhoun
 Mitchell, Miss Opal. Sunnyside
 Morgan, Marcus E. Austell
 Morgan, Hewitt E. Austell
 Morgan, Mrs. Hewitt E. Doraville
 Morgan, Mrs. Inez. Austell
 Morris, Mosive. 558 Wash St., Atlanta
 Murdock, T. N. 166 Meldrum St., Atlanta
 Murdock, Mrs. Eva. 166 Meldrum St., Atlanta
 Norville, J. T. 326 Jackson St., Americus
 Owen, Mrs. Ruby. Waleska
 Powell, Miss Adelene. Dillard
 Puc, C. A., Gaines. 22 Fortress Ave., Atlanta
 Pucett, Mrs. Ruth. 22 Fortress Ave., Atlanta
 Reeves, Harry G. 48 Currier St., Atlanta
 Reeves, Mrs. Harry G. 48 Currier St., Atlanta
 Reeves, Mrs. Lula. %Mrs. Jackson, 17 Lucile Ave., Atlanta
 Rice, Miss Nellie. Route 5, Conyers
 Robertson, Ernest. Ja Grange
 Sanders, Horace. 137 West Fair St., Atlanta
 Sheridan, P. J. 123 Park Place, Macon
 Skeiton, Frank. Cleveland
 Smith, Mary A. 241 Kulliam St., Atlanta
 Sellwell, Mrs. Lottie. 78 Flat Shoal Ave., Atlanta
 Spivey, Miss Louise. %Mrs. Jackson, 17 Lucile Ave., Atlanta
 Stallings, I. M. P. O. Box 176, Lithonia
 Stallings, Mrs. James. P. O. Box 176, Lithonia
 Steward, Mrs. E. 304 Cooper St., Atlanta
 Swain, Miss Thelma. Adairsville
 Tavor, Staton M. Gen-Del., Atlanta
 Tippins, Lester. Baxley
 Trawick, Byd. R. R. No. 3, Cedartown
 Walker, I. A. P. Aragon
 Ware, Tom. %Mrs. Jackson, 17 Lucile Ave., Atlanta
 Ware, Jessie. %Mrs. Jackson, 17 Lucile Ave., Atlanta
 Weaver, Miss Margie. 11 Lucile Ave., Atlanta
 Webb, John. Cave Springs
 Weil, Miss Viola L. 414 E. Waldburg St., Savannah
 Willingham, W. A. 359 So. Boulevard St., Atlanta
 Willingham, Mrs. W. A. 359 So. Boulevard St., Atlanta
 Woodall, Myrtle. Trion
 Yates, Miss Jewell. 33 Pearce St., Atlanta
 Young, Mrs. Mary E. 210 Fulton St., E. Point
 Young, Marvin C. 75 Luckie St., Atlanta

ILLINOIS

THOS. O. GRAY, *Cook County Organizer*
 339 N. Parkside Ave., Chicago

DR. P. J. HASENSTAB, *Northern State Organizer*
 5340 Ellis Ave., Chicago

A. J. RODENBERGER, *Southern State Organizer*
 651 North 38th St., East St. Louis

Ames, Melville. 2015 Warren Ave., Chicago
 Annot, Alfred E. 16 So. Loomis St., Chicago
 Pardeen, Chas. Valdo. 6047 Harper St., Chicago
 Barr, Mrs. L. M. E. 6956 Dorchester Ave., Chicago
 Barrow, Mrs. W. 5440 Prairie Ave., Chicago
 Berg, N. G. 820 W. Pine St., Kewanee
 Berg, Mrs. N. G. 820 W. Pine St., Kewanee
 Blish, Addie E. 252 Webster Ave., Jacksonville
 Bornstein, W. 325 E. 53rd St., Chicago
 Bornstein, Mrs. W. 325 E. 53rd St., Chicago
 Brashar, Mrs. Geo. 332 S. Western Ave., Chicago
 Brashar, George. 332 S. Western Ave., Chicago
 Brazelton, B. E. 305 S. Clarke St., Chicago
 Brault, Albert. Davis
 Brimble, Mrs. Lynda. 4905 Mich. Ave., Chicago
 Buell, Horace W. 303 W. Marguerite Rd., Chicago
 Cholewicki, Frank. 1099 Dodge Ave., Evanston
 Cleys, Florian E. 6954 Oriole Ave., Chicago
 Codman, C. C. 824 E. 42nd Place, Chicago
 Codman, Mrs. E. 5616 Stony Island, Chicago
 Cohen, Jacob. 1348 S. Avers Ave., Chicago
 Cooperman, S. 1227 N. Springfield Ave., Chicago
 Cox, Melville. 1238 Diversy Parkway, Chicago
 Cox, Mrs. M. 1238 Diversy Parkway, Chicago
 Craig, Mrs. E. W. 5415 Indiana Ave., Chicago
 Craig, E. W. 5415 Indiana Ave., Chicago
 Granwill, Thomas J. 127 City Place, Jacksonville
 Dahl, Mrs. Florence. 6833 Anthony Ave., Chicago
 Derrick, Otto. 1157 N. Kedvale, Chicago
 Derrick, Mrs. Otto. 1157 N. Kedvale, Chicago
 Eller, Peter. 7413 Evans Ave., Chicago
 Fancher, Fred G. School for the Deaf, Jacksonville
 Ferguson, Alexina. 1333 Maryland Ave., Chicago
 Flick, Rev. Geo. 214 E. 55th St., Chicago
 Ford, Robert. 744 E. 47th St., Chicago
 Frank, Ben F. 355 E. 61st St., Chicago
 Frank, Mrs. E. F. 355 E. 61st St., Chicago
 Friday, Frank I. 11824 Perry Ave., Chicago
 Friday, Mrs. Frank I. 11824 Perry Ave., Chicago
 Fulton, Miss Gertrude. 917 Nilson Ave., Chicago
 Gibson, Mrs. F. P. 549 Mich. Ave., Evanston
 Gray, Thos O. 339 N. Parkside Ave., Chicago
 Green, Charles. 710 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago
 Gresbach, Mrs. Grace E. 2243 W. 13th St., Chicago
 Harmon, Edward. Box 245, Effingham
 Harris, Mrs. Annie. 5110 Sheridan Road, Chicago
 Hathway, Herbert A. 488 Laurel St. Elgin
 Hathway, Mr. H. A. 488 Laurel St., Elgin
 Heber, Ed. W. 1122 W. Edwards St., Springfield
 Henry, Mrs. M. 5515 Greenwood Ave., Chicago
 Henry, Morton H. 5515 Greenwood Ave., Chicago
 Horn, G. E. 949 Irving Park Bl'vd, Chicago
 Humphreys, G. 203 East Ave., Oak Park, Chicago
 Hunter, Mrs. Frances. 2542 Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
 Hyman, Gus. 4539 Grand Bl'vd, Chicago
 Hyman, Mrs. Gus. 4539 Grand Bl'vd, Chicago
 Jacob, Meyer. 6457 Magnolia Ave., Chicago
 Jacobson, Bernard. 211 E. 53rd St., Chicago
 Kaufman, Fred. 1256 Cornell Ave., Chicago
 Kemp, Chas. B. 358 E. 59th St., Chicago
 Kerr, Michael. 2510 Haddon Ave., Chicago
 Knightart, M. C. 815 Dakin St., Chicago
 Knightart, Mrs. Mark. 815 Dakin St., Chicago
 Kingon, Mrs. Jennie. 356 E. 59th St., Chicago
 Korasek, Louis. 2314 W. Taylor St., Chicago
 LaMotte, W. J. 3151 Warren Ave., Chicago
 LaMotte, Mrs. W. J. 3151 Warren Ave., Chicago
 LaMotte, Miss M. 3151 Warren Ave., Chicago
 Larsen, Leslie Irwin. 5346 W. Monroe, Chicago
 Laughlin, John N. Adams Co. Marblehead
 Leiter, H. M. 358 E. 59th St., Chicago
 Lewis, Wm. Van. 503 So. 7th St., Springfield
 Marsch, Geo. 4630 Calumet Ave., Chicago
 Mayer, August. 5401 S. Wells St., Chicago
 Mayer, Emanuel. %C. A. D., 5536 Indiana Ave., Chicago

IDAHO

JOHN KESSLER, *State Organizer*
 Laramie

McCoy, Mrs. Dora.....5340 Greenwood Ave., Chicago
 Meagher, J. F.....5627 Indiana Ave., Chicago
 Meagher, Mrs. Freda B.....5627 Indiana Ave., Chicago
 Meehan, Arthur.....559 Surf St., Chicago
 Meehan, Mrs. Anna.....632 Arlington Place, Chicago
 Migatz, Abe.....1929 Fowler St., Chicago
 Miner, Edward.....636 Fulton St., Chicago
 Morton, Mrs. Geo.....2550 Argyle St., Chicago
 Munger, Kenneth.....6349 Kenwood Ave., Chicago
 Murdey, C. A.....5728 Indiana Ave., Chicago
 Murdock, Archibald.....2323 N. Hamlin Ave., Chicago
 Newman, Isadore.....5557 Wabash Ave., Chicago
 Newman, Louis.....5557 Wabash Ave., Chicago
 Neyens, Frank.....16 So. Loomis St., Chicago
 Obermiller, Miss Pauline.....Mt. Putaski
 O'Neil, Mrs. Cora.....5627 Indiana Ave., Chicago
 Pond, Andrew.....1134 Marianna Ave., Chicago
 Pond, Mrs. Andrew.....61 W. Monroe St., Chicago
 Ritche, Thos.....7341 S. Sangamon St., Chicago
 Rhodes, Erastus A.....Route 1, Armington
 Roberts, Mrs. A. L.....358 E. 59th St., Chicago
 Rowse, Edward M.....130 N. Wells St., Chicago
 Roundtree, Roll Roe.....4647 N. Keystone Rd., Chicago
 Rudda, A.....741 Temple St., Chicago
 Rudda, Mrs. A.....741 Temple St., Chicago
 Russell, Claude J.....51 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago
 Rutherford, Rev. H. S.....5340 Ellis Ave., Chicago
 Schoneman, Fred W. Jr.....School for Deaf, Jacksonville
 Schoneman, Mrs. F. W. Jr.....School for Deaf, Jacksonville
 Sibitzky, F. W.....5458 Prairie Ave., Chicago
 Snyder, H. D.....School for Deaf, Jacksonville
 Snyder, Mrs. H. D.....School for Deaf, Jacksonville
 Spaulding, Mrs. Sarah.....6437 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago
 Stroheker, Mrs. Annie E.....359 4th Ave., Aurora
 Stone, Robert.....272 Potomac Ave., Chicago
 Sullivan, John D.....356 E. 59th St., Chicago
 Sullivan, Mrs. C.....3801 Wilton Ave., Chicago
 Taznar, Anton.....448 E. 48th St., Chicago
 Taylor, Mrs. Adeline.....549 Mich. Ave., Evanston
 Troiel, Halvor.....% A. L. Roberts, 358 E. 59th St., Chicago
 Troiel, Mrs. Halvor.....% A. L. Roberts, 358 E. 59th St., Chicago
 Vaughan, Waite.....1260 Winnemac Ave., Chicago
 Verity, John.....4502 N. Robey St., Chicago
 Waterman, Jesse A.....6222 Wayne Ave., Chicago
 Watson, Mrs. J. K.....341 E. 55th St., Chicago
 White, John.....61 W. Monroe, Chicago
 Williams, Mrs. C.....1738 N. Richmond, Chicago
 Williams, Miss Adeia.....1329 Thondale St., Chicago
 Witte, Herman R.....5438 Prairie Ave., Chicago
 Woodruff, W. H.....% A. L. Roberts, 358 E. 59th St., Chicago
 Young, Fred.....4647 N. Keystone Ave., Chicago
 Zollinger, W. A.....2054 Mohawk St., Chicago
 Zollinger, Mrs. W. A.....2054 Mohawk St., Chicago

INDIANA

ARTHUR H. NORRIS, *State Organizer*
 School for the Deaf, Indianapolis

Anderson, Harry C.....150 East Market St., Indianapolis
 Binkley, Ed.....W. Richmond
 Boyd, John, L.....Cambridge City
 Boyd, Mrs. John L.....Cambridge City
 Mather, Earl M.....Spring Grove, Richmond
 Whitmore, H. W.....1406 Indiana Ave., Laporte

IOWA

MATHEW MCCOOK, *State Organizer*
 Riceville

Clark, Charles.....215 W. Pierce St., Council Bluffs
 Deua, Rasimes.....Roland
 Grant, Robert M.....Y. M. C. A., Dubuque
 Hanson, Harold H.....Y. M. C. A., Dubuque
 Hemstreet, Willie F.....Marshallton
 Herbold, Louis.....Marion
 Jackson, Goe. E.....3125 Jackson St., Dubuque
 Koons, C. H.....1217 Pine St., Des Moines
 Long, Dr. J. S.....School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs
 Long, Mrs. J. S.....School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs
 Lytle, V. A.....Y. M. C. A., Dubuque
 McCook, Mrs. Matt.....Riceville
 McVay, Burd W.....Cascade
 Poshusta, Watler.....207 S. Monroe St., Mason City
 Riordan, Henry J.....3135 Central Ave., Dubuque

Riordan, Wm. H.....3135 Central Ave., Dubuque
 Schleyd, Frank.....3135 Central Ave., Dubuque
 Shade, Ralph J.....477 W. 3rd. St., Dubuque
 Sandacher, John E.....1241 Jackson St., Dubuque
 Standacher, Mrs. John E.....1241 Jackson St., Dubuque
 Ward Fred E.....1262—8th Ave., N. Fort Dodge
 Ward, Mrs. Fred E.....1262—8th Ave., N. Fort Dodge

IRELAND

Platt, Wm.....30 Benwell St., Old Park Rd., Belfast

KANSAS

EDWARD H. McILVANE, *State Organizer*
 Box 212, Olathe

Boular, Wm.....929 King St., Atchison
 Fahringer, Victor.....Salina
 Laughlin, Mrs. Eloile.....2936 Stewart Ave., Kansas City
 McCallum, Isaac.....206 W. 7th. St., Coffeyville
 McIlvain, E. H.....Olathe
 Miller, U. G.....Lebo
 Rogers, D. S.....467 East Park, Olathe
 Tipton, Mrs. J. W.....Toronto
 Tipton, J. W.....Toronto
 Young, Harry H.....Wahington

KENTUCKY

EDGAR McV. HAY, *State Organizer*
 1135 Madison Ave., Covington

Edgar McV. Hay.....1135 Madison Ave., Covington
 Payne, J. B.....School for Deaf, Danville

LOUISIANA

REV. H. L. TRACY, *State Organizer*
 School for the Deaf, Jackson

Davis, Ivan, O.....Ansley
 Gass, Willie C.....2310 Burgundy St., New Orleans
 Braham, G. G.....Box 903, Monroe
 Slipkoff, Bernard.....New Orleans
 Lux, Henry.....New Orleans
 Sacco, Victor.....2514 Brenville St., New Orleans

MAINE

MICHAEL LAPIDES, *State Organizer*
 Hotel Royal, New Haven, Conn.

Plummer, Edward.....Box 178, Libson Falls
 Trenholm, Douglas.....361 N. Main St., Brewer

MARYLAND

REV. D. F. MOLYAN, *State Organizer*
 1217 W. Mulberry St., Baltimore

Alsip, Ferdinand.....312 S. Mulberry St., Hagerstown
 Ayres, John.....White Hall, Balto. Co.
 Baynes, Harry L.....1021 McDonough St., Baltimore
 Behrens, James H.....10 Poultney St., Baltimore
 Benson, Harry G.....No. 4, E. South St., Frederick
 Bernac, Henry.....School for the Deaf, Frederick
 Boyle, Jas. V.....2518 N. Charles St., Baltimore
 Boyle, M. J.....Y. M. C. A., Baltimore
 Brantlich, I. A.....514 N. Pulaski St., Baltimore
 Clem, C. R.....2451 Woodbrook Ave., Baltimore
 Cohen, Micheal.....2012 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore
 Creager, Harry T.....136 W. 4th. St., Frederick
 Damron, Thomas L.....514 Cathedral St., Baltimore
 Davis, Garrie R.....1516 N. Maderia St., Baltimore
 Dean, Elaine Leah.....Bel Air
 De Marco, Vincent J.....108 N. Green St., Baltimore
 De Voe, Charles.....Pylesville
 De Voe, Otho L.....Pylesville
 Drinks, Louis.....1503 N. Maderia St., Baltimore
 Elliott, Howell R.....124 S. 6th. St., Brooklyn, Baltimore
 Faupel, George H.....232 S. Market St., Frederick
 Feast, Mrs. A. E.....1813 Wilkin Ave., Baltimore
 Feast, Alfred E.....1813 Wilkin Ave., Baltimore
 Fowble, Theo. E.....Greenmount, Carroll Co., Baltimore
 Foxwell, James B.....33 N. Catherine St., Baltimore
 Harmon, John.....212 N. Carey St., Baltimore
 Hecht, Miss Hennie.....907 Chauncey Ave., Baltimore

Hollenshade, W. F.,1609 W. Fayette St., Baltimore
 Ijams, Miss Mollie M.,Ijamsville
 Johannes, Harry H.,54 Gorman Ave., Baltimore
 Kampe, Mrs. Kate,1232 Asquith St., Baltimore
 Kaufman, Mrs. Jennie,1703 N. Monroe St., Baltimore
 King, J. N.,1407 E. Preston St., Baltimore
 King, Belle B.,316 E. Ilchester St., Baltimore
 Kirby, Norfolk A.,720 Linnard St., Baltimore
 Knochel, Loretta,Lansdowne
 Klaitis, Mary J.,School for Blind, Overlea
 Krastel, Peter J.,1035 McDonough St., Baltimore
 Kubjiski, John C.,33 N. Catherine St., Baltimore
 Leitch, Herbert C.,681 W. Fayette St., Baltimore
 Mrs. Herbert C. Leitch,681 W. Fayette St., Baltimore
 Leinter, Geo. M.,1909 Kennedy Ave., Baltimore
 Lewis, Luther B.,112 N. Greene St., Baltimore
 Mc Andrew, Frances M.,School for Deaf, Ferderick
 McCall, S. R.,1211 Catherine St., Baltimore
 McFarlane, Agnes,Midland
 Moss, Elizabeth,5316 York Rd., Baltimore
 Moss, Helen,5316 York Rd., Baltimore
 Moylan, Rev. D. E.,1217 W. Mulberry St., Baltimore
 Newman, Leon.,Esplanade Apts., Eutaw Place, Baltimore
 Omanski Abraham.,420 S. Pulaski St., Baltimore
 Ovinski, Boniface,2200 Fleet St., Baltimore
 Och, Conrod,1743 Jackson St., Baltimore
 Pearson, Martina,School for Blind, Overlea
 Phillips, Mrs. Lilly A.,1405 Webster St., Baltimore
 Phillips, Alonzo Z.,Hebron
 Phillips, Kathryn B.,School for Blind, Overlea
 Platsky, Sam.,409 South East Ave., Baltimore
 Price, Orlando, Sr.,3107 Baker St., Baltimore
 Sapp, George, O.,2700 E. Fairmount Ave., Baltimore
 Shaffer, Blanche,35 S. Boulevard Hagerstown
 Shames, Miss Rachel,1223 Cloverdale Rd., Baltimore
 Shocley, Uriah,831 N. Bentalou St., Baltimore
 Siegel, Rosa,2420 Baker St., Baltimore
 Smick, Charles A.,202 E. 31 st. St., Baltimore
 Smith, Wm. G.,528 N. Calhoun St., Baltimore
 Smithson, Miss Ella,2202 N. Charles St., Baltimore
 Stern, Abe H.,1203 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore
 Stone, Wm. B.,2430 St. Paul St., Baltimore
 Stultz, Roland L.,4 Mollow Hill Ave., Baltimore
 Swankhaus, Andrew,235 Columbia Ave., Cumberland
 Taranski, Stanislaus,108 N. Greene St., Baltimore
 Thom, Herman,Hurlock
 Tiedler, John,129 N. Rose St., Baltimore
 Trieschmann, Henry,44 So. Fulton Ave., Baltimore
 Trice, Mary E.,School for Blind, Overlea
 Trundle, John A.,Centreville
 Urbanski, John S.,8th and Bond St., Baltimore
 Waters, Stephen,22nd and Bond St., Baltimore
 Weigle, Mary J.,School for the Blind, Overlea
 Weinstein, Jacob S.,1604 E. Fayette St., Baltimore
 Weinstein, Michael,1431 Gough St., Baltimore
 Witomski, James,2017 Eastern Ave., Baltimore
 Woolford, Milton,2451 Woodbrook Ave., Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS

MICHAEL LAPIDES, *State Organizer*
 Hotel Royal, New Haven, Conn.

Cary, Daniel W.,115 Kinnaird St., Cambridge
 Cary, Mrs. W.,115 Kinnaird St., Cambridge
 Chandler, Horace S.,312 America St., Fall River
 Hill, Wells L.,Athol
 Parsons, R. Newton,27 Bliss St., Springfield
 Mercier, Anaclet L.,Brightwood St., Chicopee Falls

MICHIGAN

JAMES M. STEWART, *State Organizer*
 408 West Court St., Flint

Beach, Clyde,2127 Milbourne St., Flint
 Beaver, Mrs. Ben J.,272 Rosedale Ct., Detroit
 Beaver, Ben J.,272 Rosedale Ct., Detroit
 Bristol, E. M.,125 W. Witherbee St., Flint
 Bristol, Mrs. E. M.,125 W. Witherbee St., Flint
 Carlton, Claude,% D. A. D., 1146 Michigan Ave., Detroit
 Carlton, Mrs. C.,% D. A. D., 1146 Michigan Ave., Detroit
 De Champlain, O.,% D. A. D., 1146 Michigan Ave., Detroit
 Eickhoff, A. J.,803 Oak St., Flint
 Eickhoff, Mrs. A. J.,803 Oak St., Flint
 Glaze, Wm. C.,831 Ladyard St., Detroit

Grennan, Miss May,722 Moore St., Ann Arbor
 Jones, Miss Florence H.,School for the Deaf, Flint
 Kaufman, Frederick,708 Atwood St., Flint
 Kaufman, Mrs. R. H.,708 Atwood St., Flint
 Kimmel, E. D.,% D. A. D., 1146 Michigan Ave., Detroit
 Kimmel, Mrs. E. D.,% D. A. D., 1146 Michigan Ave., Detroit
 Kloch, Roy C.,1245 W. 12th St., Flint
 Knowlton, Clarence,768 Mary St., Flint
 Lewis, Edna Jane,R. 3, Box 117, Benton Harbor
 Lobsinger, Alex.,86 Edmund St., Detroit
 McKee, Fannie,1510 East Stockridge Ave., Kalamazoo
 Oberlin, Jacob,514 Detroit St., Flint
 Pilon, Alex.,Batavia St., River Rouge
 Rechlin, Miss Anna,C. of A. Helmrich, 1816-9th St., Bay City
 Rumbold, John,School for the Deaf, Flint
 Schroeder, Miss E. M.,R. 1 Box 54, Washington
 Seppans, S.,% D. A. D., 1146 Michigan Ave., Detroit
 Simon, Anthony A.,1311 Maude Ave., Grand Rapids
 Smith, Mrs. Frank D.,722 E. Cross St., Ypsilanti
 Smith, A. J.,912 Sybil St., Ann Arbor
 Smith, Mrs. A.,912 Sybil St., Ann Arbor
 Smith, Floyd,7 Fountain St., N. W., Grand Rapids
 Sockalski, Tyrus,2822 Harrison St., Detroit
 Stutsman, Asa,404 Nona Ave., Dearborn
 Stewart, J. M.,408 W. Court St., Flint
 Stewart, Mrs. J. M.,408 W. Court St., Flint
 Tellier, Daniel,1130 West North St., Kalamazoo
 Walsh, John,834 Calumet Ave., Apt. 27, Detroit
 Walsh, Mrs. John,834 Calumet Ave., Apt. 27, Detroit
 Winegar, Roy J.,2151 Chevrolet Ave., Flint
 Winegar, Mrs. R.,2151 Chevrolet Ave., Flint

MINNESOTA

VICTOR R. SPENCE, *State Organizer*
 1020 4th St., Faribault

Carlson, Mrs. B.,Cloquet
 Filiatrault, Joe,Melrose Hotel, Duluth
 Foyen, Miss Anna,615 22nd Ave., W., Duluth
 Hoag, Mahlon,1825 Lake Ave., S., Duluth
 Hoag, Mrs. Mahlon,1825 Lake Ave. S., Duluth
 Howard, Miss E. F.,4632 London Rd., Duluth
 Isaacson, John C. of Le Tourneau Ptg Co.,3134 Minneids Ave., Duluth
 Lauritsen, Wesley,School for the Deaf, Faribault
 Lydon, Michael,426 E. 3rd St., Duluth
 Magnusson, Carl P.,316 So. 69th Ave., W., Duluth
 Magnusson, Mrs. Carl,316 So. 69th Ave., W., Duluth
 Mainella, John,1101 W. Superior St., Duluth
 Round, B. F.,4403 Luverne St., Duluth
 Round, Mrs. B. F.,4403 Luverne St., Duluth
 Sharp, Clarence,419-11th Ave., Duluth
 Sharp, Mrs. Clarence,419 11th Ave., Duluth
 Stafford, H. L.,12 Chester Terrace, Duluth
 Swanson, Fred A.,512 E. 7th St., Duluth
 Ursin, Mrs. Ben.,901 E. 2nd St., Duluth
 Ursin, Ben.,901 E. 2nd St., Duluth
 Waisanen, Waino,School for the Deaf, Faribault
 Willand, Miss Ella,307 E. 6th St., Duluth

MISSISSIPPI

REV. H. L. TRACY, *State Organizer*
 School for the Deaf, Jackson

Billet, Herman F.,1108 Grammar St., Vicksburg
 Eiken, Herman,Stonewall
 Eiken, Mrs. H.,Stonewall
 Harris, Shelby,Sanatorium
 Manning, W. K.,Box 3, McComb
 Matzner, Hugo,2608 8th St., Meridian
 Oliver, E. P.,R. F. D. 3, Jackson
 Pearson, L. S. Jr.,Port Gibson
 Ray, Miss Flora,Cleveland
 Wheeler, Leonard,Coldwater
 Wood, Lacy,% of Miss. Ptg. Co., Vicksburg

MISSOURI

W. H. SCHAUB, *Eastern State Organizer*,
 5917 Highland Ave., St. Louis.

Western State Organizer

Boston, Mrs. M. A.,8507 Vulcan St., St. Louis
 Corwin, W. R.,School for the Deaf, Fulton

Corwin, Mrs. W. R. School for the Deaf, Fulton
 Deem, Hattie L. 1548 So. Theresa Ave., St. Louis
 Harden, Mrs. Mary 2620 Clifton Ave., St. Louis
 Hodge, W. M. La Plata
 Hughes, Peter T. 610 Bluff Ave., Fulton
 Hughes, Mrs. Peter T. 610 Bluff Ave., Fulton
 Maher, Henry School for the Deaf, Fulton
 McKern, Clyde School for the Deaf, Fulton
 McKern, Mrs. Clyde School for the Deaf, Fulton
 Moegle, Louis D. 3448 Mich. Ave., St. Louis
 Schaub, W. H. 5917 Highland Ave., St. Louis
 Stumpe, Henry 1821 E. Prairie Ave., St. Louis
 Williams, Ansel School for the Deaf, Fulton
 Wolff, Chas. 4635 Lindell Bldg., St. Louis

MONTANA

MRS. P. H. BROWN, *State Organizer*
 Boulder

Morris, Mrs. Emma W. School for the Deaf, Boulder

NEBRASKA

MRS. O. C. BLANKENSHIP, *State Organizer*
 School for the Deaf, Omaha

Blankenship, Mrs. Ota C. School for the Deaf, Omaha
 Leach, Geo. W. Edgar
 Osmun, Mr. Ziba Stromsburg

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MICHAEL, LAPIDES, *State Organizer*
 Hotel Royal, New Haven Conn.

Carlisle, A. L. Box 99, Nashua
 Carlisle, Mrs. A. L. Box 99, Nashua
 Dozois, L. A. 305 Runnion St., Manchester

NEW JERSEY

R. M. ROBERTSON, *Northern State Organizer*
 36 New Lawn Ave., Arlington

J. F. BRADY, *Southern State Organizer*
 202 Walnut St., Audubon

Alloca, J. M. 1172 1st Ave., North Bergen
 Avallone, Angelo 150 Clinton Ave., W. Hoboken
 Beatty, Mrs. Walter 420 S. Cook Ave., Trenton
 Beatty, Walter 420 So. Cook Ave., Trenton
 Blake, Arthur % of University Press, Princeton
 Blake, Tom J. School for Deaf, Trenton
 Brady, J. F. 202 Walnut St., Audubon
 Brede, Geo. 118 Tonnelle Ave., Jersey City
 Brede, Louis 150 North St., Jersey City
 Brede, Peter 150 North St., Jersey City
 Brede, Mrs. Peter 150 North St., Jersey City
 Brendall, Harley C. 313 Hudson St., Hoboken
 Brill, Tobias School for Deaf, Trenton
 Buck, C. LeRoy 1140 Franklin St., Trenton
 Budvosky, Sidney 237 Centre St., Trenton
 Christoffers, Miss C. G. 1222 Washington St., Hoboken
 Crutcher, H. P. School for Deaf, Trenton
 Davison, James 92 Astor Place, Jersey City
 De Laura, Ernest % of Hayes' Hall, 727 Bergen Ave.,
 Jersey City
 Dixon, Harry 22 Passaic Ave., Jersey City
 Dondiego, Vito 20 Bayard St., Trenton
 Droste, Carl 316 Clinton Ave., W. Hoboken
 Droste, Mrs. Carl 316 Clinton Ave., W. Hoboken
 Earnst, E. B. 551 Mercer St., Jersey City
 Earnst, Mrs. E. B. 551 Mercer St., Jersey City
 Franck, Gabriel 134 Monticello Ave., Jersey City
 Franck, Mrs. Gabriel 134 Monticello Ave., Jersey City
 Garland, John 321 Willow St., Hoboken
 Gillmore, Miss Muriel School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Glynn, Martin 22 Passaic Ave., Jersey City
 Grod, Mrs. Michael 955 Summit Ave., Jersey City
 Gronkowski, John 46 Lincoln St., Passaic
 Gronkowski, M. J. 46 Lincoln St., Passaic
 Hansen, Hans School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Hansen, Mrs. Hans School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Hapward, Roy 35 Weaver St., Bloomfield
 Harth, Robert C. 56 Bowers St., Jersey City Heights
 Heller, Henry A. 43 Delavan St., Lambertville

Heller, Mrs. H. A. 43 Delavan St., Lambertville
 Heller, Robert C. 820 East State St., Trenton
 Herbst, Jacob 547 Broadway, Bayonne
 Herbst, Mrs. Jacob 547 Broadway, Bayonne
 Hester, Henry W. 89 Grand St., Jersey City
 Hopper, T. Nelson 146 Kingsland Rd., Nutley
 Hopper, Mrs. T. N. 146 Kingsland Rd., Nutley
 Hummell, Geo. H. 31 Benson St., Bloomfield
 Hummer, Chas. T. 92 Tonnele Ave., Jersey City
 Hummer, Mrs. C. T. 92 Tonnele Ave., Jersey City
 Hunt, Marvin 248 Cook Ave., Trenton
 Hunt, Mrs. Marvin 248 Cook Ave., Trenton
 Hutchinson, Floyd P. 225 Littleton Ave., Newark
 Inman, Herbert 203 Pearl St., Camden
 Jamieson, Thomas School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Jenkins, Wadsworth, 433 Trenton Ave., Camden
 Jerrell, Chas. P. School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Johnson, J. Lewis School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Kearney, Mrs. Mollie, School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Kearney, Miss Helen School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Keator, Miss Ida, 247 Clinton Ave., West Hoboken
 Kouzelman, Frank, 89 W. 27th St., Bayonne
 Kouzelman, Mrs. Frank 89 W. 27th St., Bayonne
 Lloyd, Mrs. Ellen B. 66 Sanhican Drive, Trenton
 Lippens, Wm. 334 N. 18th St., East Orange
 Lotz, Miss Mae 90 Lake St., Jersey City
 Markley, Edwin A., School for Deaf, Trenton
 Martin, Miss Annie 1030 S. Broad St. Trenton
 Mendell, Benjamin, School for Deaf, Trenton
 McClelland, Randall Hunterdon Co., Mountainview
 McMickle, Morris, 229 Williams St., Orange
 McVean, Miss Catherine, School for Deaf, Trenton
 Miller, Miss Louise 369 Ocean Ave., Jersey City
 Molohon, Ruby, School for Deaf, Trenton
 Moore, Mrs. F. A., School for Deaf, Trenton
 Morgan, Walton, School for Deaf, Trenton
 Morris, Geo. F., School for Deaf, Trenton
 Murphy, K. School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Murphy, Mrs. K., School for Deaf, Trenton
 McKee, Harry Box 51, Campgaw
 Neger, Albert 85 Johnson Ave., Newark
 Newcomb, Wm. School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Nutt, Frank, School for Deaf, Trenton
 Orlando, Frank, 220 Park Ave., Hoboken
 Orlando, Mrs. Frank, 220 Park Ave., Hoboken
 Pope, Alvin E., School for Deaf, Trenton
 Porter, Geo. S. School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Porter, Mrs. Geo. S. School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Reinke, Mrs. O. A., 671 Hackensack Plank Rd., N. Bergen
 Reinke, Otto A. 671 Hackensack Plank Rd., N. Bergen
 Reinzo, Patsy 184 Fourteenth St., Jersey City
 Robertsons, R. M. 36 New Lawn Ave., Arlington
 Ross, Van Wyck 209 Park Ave., Hoboken
 Salmon, A. D. Netcong
 Shannon, Geo. 33 Astor Place, Jersey City
 Shannon, Mrs. Geo. 33 Astor Place, Jersey City
 Sharp, B. H. School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Sterck, Emile E. School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Stevens, Mrs. H. E. P. O. Box 81, Merchantville
 Stevens, Kelly School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Sutton, Fred School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Sweeney, Miles 418 Cook Ave., Trenton
 Thompson, H. E. School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Waltz, Fred 810 E. State St., Trenton
 Wilkinson, Joshua School for the Deaf, Trenton
 Wilson, Mrs. Ida Wilhelmina Apts., Atlantic City
 Wojewickska, Miss Wanda 165 Avenue E., Bayonne
 Worcester, Mrs. Grace School for the Deaf, Trenton

NEW MEXICO

Grisson, B. F. Elida

NEW YORK

MARCUS L. KENNER, *State Organizer*
 200 West 111 St., New York City

Abrams, Rubv 168 East 63 St., New York City
 Atkinson, Miss Alice D. 815 W. 180 St., New York City
 Austin, Wm. S. S. 53 Hudson St., Johnson City
 Baer, Alfred T. 426 Central Park West, New York City
 Ballin, R. V. 600 West 136 St., New York City
 Barrager, Myra L. 99 Fort Washington Ave., New York City
 Basch, Emi 37 Buckley St., Liberty

- Biawitz, Moses.....518 Powell St., Brooklyn
 Blechner, Harry.....144 Essex St., New York City
 Bothner, Charles A.....757 Trinity Ave., Bronx
 Braddock, Gilbert.....143 West 125th St., New York City
 Brown, Philip C.....155 E. 72nd St., New York City
 Calhoun, Roy.....510 W. 124 St., Apt. 6., New York City
 Capelli, Anthony.....Sta. M. School for Deaf, New York City
 Chadabe, Miss Rose.....742 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City
 Champagne, Rebecca.....1042 Hoe Ave., Bronx
 Cohen, Louis A.....81 Northern Ave., New York City
 Criswell, Hyman.....99 Clinton St., New York City
 De Volpi, H. F.....121 Glenada Court, C. of Schwarz,
Freeport, L. I.
 Dlugatch, Mr. Gedale.....104 East 2nd St., New York City
 Donnelly, Jas. F.....911 116th St., Richmond Hill
 Driscoll, Mrs. T. F.....904 Lexington Ave., New York City
 Dunham, C. Allan.....Arcade
 Duscaulcy, Georgette.....424 Central Park, West, New York City
 Ebin, Jack.....2089 Vyse Ave., Bronx
 Ernst, Alfred B.....251 W. 34th St., New York City
 Fetscher, Chas. W.....8625 108th St., Richmond Hill
 Fischer, Ludwig.....154 Vermilyea Ave., New York City
 Fischer, Mrs. Ludwig.....154 Vermilyea Ave., New York City
 Fish, Helen.....Hispanic Society, New York City
 Fives, Jere.....646 Hudson St., New York City
 Foussadier, Adrienne.....3529 Willet Ave., Bronx
 Fogarty, Austin F.....Glen Cove
 Friedman, Hirsch.....1651 Madison Ave., New York City
 Friedwald, Benjamin.....4307 12th Ave., Brooklyn
 Funk, John N.....63 Stagg St., Brooklyn
 Funk, Mrs. Elsie.....63 Stagg St., Brooklyn
 Gallaudet, Miss Virginia.....35 W. 64th St., New York City
 Gass, James B.....796 E. 175th St., Bronx
 Gerson, Seligman.....550 W. 157th St., New York City
 Gilbert, Wm. G.....182 Merrick Rd., Amityville
 Gilmartin, Michael C.....131 E. 5th St., Brooklyn
 Gledhill, J. W.....7 Speedling Place, Yonkers
 Gledhill, Mrs. J. W.....7 Speedling Place, Yonkers
 Golden, Chas.....19 West 111th St., New York City
 Graham, Joseph.....869 Elton Ave., New York City
 Greene, Barney.....1165 Bryant Ave., Bronx
 Greenberg, Mrs. Samuel.....160 Wadsworth Ave., New York City
 Haberstroh, Fred J.....306 E. 180th St., New York City
 Halpert, Joseph.....212 East 7th St., New York City
 Hamburger, Annie.....130 Wadsworth Ave., New York City
 Harter, Thomas D.....95 Morgan St., Ilion
 Heller, Samuel.....340 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
 Hirson, Mrs. Annie.....1040 Fox St., Bronx
 Hitchcock, Allen.....120 Center St., New York City
 Hoffman, Max.....2437 Jerome Ave., Bronx
 Hoffman, Vera.....3516 DeKalb Ave., Bronx
 Hunter, Miss Cecile.....109 E. State St., Ithaca
 Jones, Margaret H.....73 Middletown St., Jamaica
 Jones, Wm. G.....520 West 183 St., New York City
 Judge, Miss Alice E.....99 Ft. Washington Ave., New York City
 Kaminsky, M.....1052 Clay Ave., Bronx
 Kane, Harry P.....730 West 183rd St., New York City
 Karen, Miss Sallie.....112 E. 108th St., New York City
 Kempf, Peter.....577 East 135th St., New York City
 Kempf, Mrs. Peter.....577 East 135th St., New York City
 Kent, Mrs. John.....511 W. 148th St., New York City
 Kerner, Emanuel.....200 W. 111th St., New York City
 Kersetter, Robert A.....1505 Broadway, Brooklyn
 Klaus, Anna.....428 East 159th St., New York City
 King, Fred H.....1216 College Ave., Bronx
 Kohlman, Henry C.....40 Thomas St., New York City
 Krieger, William.....44 E. 21st St., New York City
 Kremen, Morris O.....1352 Clinton Ave., Bronx
 Lefi, Mrs. Edward.....234 West 111 St., New York City
 Lefi, Edward.....234 West 111 St., New York City
 Lewis, Florence W.....815 W. 180th St., New York City
 Lewis, Harry S.....724 Warburton Ave., Yonkers
 Loebel, Rose.....48 Edgecombe Ave., New York City
 Loew, Mosos W.....608 West 184th St., New York City
 Loew, Osmond L.....905 West End Ave., New York City
 Loew, Mrs. Osmond L.....905 West End Ave., New York City
 Lonergan, James.....807 Ninth Ave., New York City
 Lowenberz, Samuel.....500 West 174th St., New York City
 Lustgarten, Wm.....New York City
 Lux, Frank.....99 Fort Washington Ave., New York City
 Me'sel, Alexander.....8 Eastwood Place, Jamaica
 MacLaire, Elizabeth S.....155 E. 79th St., New York City
 Marks, Marcus H.....623 W. 170th St., New York City
 Marks, Mrs. Marcus H.....623 West 170th St., New York City
 Maxwell, Miss Estelle.....461 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. City
 May, Wm. F.....511 W. 168th St., New York City
 McCluskey, Mrs. J. H.....521 West 159th St., New York City
 McGuire, Kathleen.....511 W. 148th St., New York City
 McLaughlin, C. L.....217 Shelter St., Rochester
 McMann, Chas. C.....157 West 105th St., New York City
 McMann, Mrs. Chas. C.....157 West 105th St., New York City
 Michaels, Samuel.....207 Van Bureau St., Brooklyn
 Miller, Abraham.....640 West 171 St., New York City
 Monaleser, M.....The Belnord Broadway 86th St., N. Y. C.
 Morten, S. Moses.....608 West 184th St., New York City
 Mundheim, Simmon.....123 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn
 Murtagh, Paul.....5501 3rd Ave., Brooklyn
 O'Brien, John F.....245 E. 196th St., Bronx
 O'Brien, Mrs. J. F.....245 E. 196th St., Bronx
 Oppenheimer, I. A.....12 E. 75th St., New York City
 Orman, James M.....519 49th St., Brooklyn
 Oxley, Eugene.....6100 W. 116th St., New York City
 Pach, Alexander.....150 Broadway, New York City
 Paterson, Robert.....Putnam Station
 Peters, Joseph.....65 Fort Washington Ave., New York City
 Peters, Henry.....65 Ft. Washington Ave., New York City
 Pfeiffer, Adolph.....Woodfin Park, Lake George
 Plapinger, Henry.....699 E. 137th St., New York City
 Plapinger, Mrs. H.....699 East 137th St., New York City
 Plourd, Mrs. Grace.....99 Fort Washington Ave., N. Y. C.
 Poorman, Ira.....296 State St., Brooklyn
 Powell, H. J.....1062 75th St., Brooklyn
 Reddington, Peter F.....324 Palmetto St., Brooklyn
 Reiff, Anthony C.....969 E. 40th St., Brooklyn
 Reiff, Mrs. Nellie E.....969 E. 40th St., Brooklyn
 Rembeck, Mrs. Andre.....505 W. 162nd St., New York City
 Renner, Wm.....511 W. 148th St., New York City
 Rodgers, Volney A.....Sandy Creek
 Rosenberg, Samuel.....65 E. 108th St., New York City
 Ross, Kate.....101 W. 128th St., New York City
 Seandel, Julius.....1352 Clinton Ave., Bronx
 Seandel, Mrs. J.....1352 Clinton Ave., Bronx
 Simonson, Felix A.....924 West End Ave., New York City
 Simonson, Mrs. Felix A.....924 West End Ave., New York City
 Souweine, E.....42 Duane St., New York City
 Spong, Hilda E.....138 W. 38th St., New York City
 Stover, F. H.....279 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn
 Sturtz, Joseph C.....126 W. 117th St., New York City
 Sussman, Chas.....1039 Tiffany St., Bronx
 Thomas, W. W.....108 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers
 Underwood, J. C.....24 Thomas St., New York City
 Weinberg, Lawrence.....1246 Lexington Ave., New York City
 Wren, Wm.....92 Temple St., Astoria
- ### NORTH CAROLINA
- TOM MEYERS, *State Organizer*
 729 South Mint St., Charlotte
- Boggs, Miss Edith.....R. F. D. 2., Brenard
 Carrel, Owen G.....Raleigh
 Coltrane, Miss Pearl L.....Route 2, Box 111, Winston-Salem
 Jones, Charles E.....Gastonia
 Jones, Mrs. Chas. E.....Gastonia
 Miller, H. G.....Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby
 Meyers, Mrs. Tom.....729 So. Mint St., Charlotte
 Miller, Robert.....Morganton
 Pope, C. A.....Weldon
 Robertson, J. M.....U. S. Labor Bureau, Raleigh
 Smoak, E. C.....Box 824, High Point
 Smoak, Mrs. E. C.....Box 824, High Point
 Turner, Miss D.....639 Davie Ave., Statesville
 Vestal, J. M.....Burlington
 Widenhouse, Glenn.....Concord
- ### NORTH DAKOTA
- THOMAS SHERIDAN, *State Organizer*
 1031 Kitson Ave., Devil's Lake
- Ebel, Wm. T.....Hebron
 McCormick, M. D.....Rowland
 Nicholson, Leslie.....Hamptonville
 Sherdian, Thomas.....1301 Kittson Ave., Devils Lake

OHIO

REV. C. W. CHARLES, *State Organizer*
472 South Ohio Ave., Columbus

Alexander, H. H. R. R. 11, Springfield
Allen, Otta E. 747 Hazel St., Akron
Ayers, Kreigh B. 1795 Malasia Road, Akron
Bauer, Frank. 309 Grand Ave., Akron
Bays, Flora. School for the Deaf, Columbus
Beckert, Mrs. A. J. School for the Deaf, Columbus
Berger, Miss Eva. 421 Oak St., Dayton
Brown, Jay. P. O. Box 343, Ellet
Buckingham, Orrin F. Pataskola
Burwell, David A. Waynesburg
Burke, Ed. M. 405 Willpie St., Wapokenta
Carroll, Mrs. Margaret. 2067 E. 102nd St., Cleveland
Clark, Roy E. 1028 Washington St., Portsmouth
Clum, Geo. H. 385 Piedmont Road, Columbus
Clum, Mrs. G. H. 385 Piedmont Road, Columbus
Conaway, Elmer. P. O. Box 324, Bellaire
Connolly, R. J. Stewart Ave., Columbus
Cook, Chas. B. 130 W. 8th Ave., Columbus
Cook, Herman. 130 W. 8th Ave., Columbus
Cook, Mrs. Herman. 130 W. 8th Ave., Columbus
Crossen, Irene. 624 E. Second Ave., Columbus
Crossen, Israel. 651 E. Fifth Ave., Columbus
Crossen, Mrs. Isreal. 709 Buckingham St., Columbus
Drake, Robert. 407 North St., Massillon
Druggon, Miss Bertha. 36 S. Warren Ave., Columbus
Edgar, Bessie. 56 Latta Ave., Columbus
Elsey, Elmer. 711 So. Ohio Ave., Columbus
Elsey, Mrs. Elmer. 711 So. Ohio Ave., Columbus
Fancher, G. W. Brice
Faulhaber, Bernice. School for Deaf, Columbus
Feine, Mrs. Terrdence. 660 Joseph St., Youngstown
Ferenberg, Miss Olive. 201 E. Madison St., Gibsonburg
Filichia, Rosie. 622 Mohawk St., Columbus
Foster, F. F. 2811 Archwood Ave., Cleveland
Fryfogle, J. P. School for the Deaf, Columbus
Goldman, Jas. R. 421 S. Main St., Middletown
Gleason, Rachael. 649 Franklin Ave., Columbus
Greener, A. B. 993 Franklin Ave., Columbus
Grigby, Basil. 707 E. Whitter St., Columbus
Grimm, M. J. 924 N. Main St., Akron
Grimm, Mrs. M. J. 924 N. Main St., Akron
Hartard, Henry J. School for the deaf, Columbus
Hahn, Harry. 341 E. Main St., Piqua
Halse, G. W. R. D. 2, Hamersville
Halse, Mrs. Geo. W. R. D. 2, Hamersville
Hess, Charles. 2805 Lawrence Ave., Toledo
Helycross, Edwin J. 363 Carpenter St., Columbus
Helycross, Mrs. Edwin. 363 Carpenter St., Columbus
Horn, Albert J. 810 Orchard St., Zanesville
Huebner, William C. R. R. 1, Marion
Huffman, Chester B. 1678 Oak St., Columbus
Jones, Leon P. 428 W. Market St., Troy
Kinkel, Geo. W. Home for the Deaf, Westerville
Kirby, Ruth. 36 Cambridge St., Akron
Kraft, Rose. Janeva
Krause, Miss Abbie E. 412 E. Patterson Ave., Bellefontaine
Kurtz, Walter. School for the Deaf, Columbus
Laing, Miss Effie E. Solon Rd., Bedford
Ligon, Percy W. 13 E. Church St., Niles
Lindsey, Nellie Belle. School for the Deaf, Columbus
Litchfield, Luther. 11222 Linnett St., Cleveland
Lohr, Iva. 113 W. Herman Ave., Dayton
McGregor, R. P. Franklin Co., Grove City
McGregor, Bessie B. Franklin Co., Grove City
Melampy, John E. 127 Warren St., Lebanon
Miller, Cleon L. Station E., R. 6, Box 42, Columbus
Miller, Mrs. Myra M. Station E., R. 6 Box 42, Columbus
Miller, Raph E. Mansfield
Monnin, A. A. 818 N. Cherry St. N. E., Canton
Moreland, Leon W. 285 Cleveland Ave., Akron
Nathanson, Robert. 2055 Franklin Ave., Toledo
Neillie, C. R. 4317 E. 116th St., Cleveland
Neuner, C. C. 853 Brown Road, Columbus
Ohlemacher, Albert. 1152 E. Rich St., Columbus
Ohlemacher, Mrs. A. 1152 E. Rich St., Columbus
Ortolf, A. B. 3328 W. 95th St., Cleveland
Osborn, Mrs. K. E. 148 W. Grand Ave., Springfield
Parks, John T. Bremen
Pfinder, William. 1795 Malasia Rd., East Akron
Philips, Isaac. 747 Hazel St., Akron

Pilliod, Norbert. Scranton
Pumphrey, Mrs. Laverna. Route 2, South Zaneville
Reading, George. 1334 Hampton, Cleveland
Richardson, Mrs. M. 216 Marshall Ave., Columbus
Roller, Winifield J. Goodyear Silent Athletic Club, Akron
Ronwser H. E. School for the Deaf, Columbus
Saatkamp, Norma. 490 Harmon St., Columbus
Sawhill, C. S. 1334 Hampton Road, East Cleveland
Schwartz, Fred G. 1013 E. Rich St., Columbus
Schwertman, Tina. 1190 Mozart St., Columbus
Shafer, Warren J. Glenford
Showalter, J. B. School for the Deaf, Columbus
Snyder, Nelson. 112 Wroe Ave., Dayton
Stakley, S. D. 123 Berkely St., Akron
Stebelon, Eugene. 1325 E. Third St., Dayton
Stebelon, Mrs. Eugene. 1325 E. Third St., Dayton
Stevenson, Preston L. Recorder's Office, Findlay
Taylor, J. B. 338 E. Second St., Middleton
Toomey, Wm. N. 1238 Worley Ave. N. W., Canton
Toskey, Katherine. 993 Franklin St., Columbus
Tschappot, Nellie A. Woodsfield
Volp, Herbert. 3360 Glenwood Ave., Toledo
Ware, H. C. 957 Orrin St., Akron
Wark, Mrs. W. A. 36 Barthman Ave., Columbus
Weber, Howard. Chafron Apts, Mansfield
Warner, Marie. School for the Deaf, Columbus
Weaver, W. S. % Gooyear Silent Athletic Club, Akron
Weckel, John. 916 Maryland Ave., S. W., Canton
Weybright, Donald. Route 1, Union
Zell, Miss Ethel. School for the Deaf, Columbus
Zell, Ernest. School for the Deaf, Columbus
Zorn, Mrs. Wm. H. 922 Studer Ave., Columbus
Zorn, Wm. H. 922 Studer Ave., Columbus

OKLAHOMA

TED GRIFFING, *State Organizer*
School for the Deaf, Sulphur

Griffing, Ted. School for the Deaf, Sulphur
Myers, Grace. School for Deaf, Sulphur
Johnson, Miss Odesia. 1018 E. 9th St., Oklahoma City

OREGON

J. R. REICHLER, *State Organizer*
900 E. 6th St., Portland

Ringuette, Mrs. Louis. 510 S. 6th St., Grants Pass
Werner, Maurice. School for the Deaf, Salem

PENNSYLVANIA

JOHN A. ROACH, *Eastern State Organizer*
3737 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia

VINCENT DUNN, *Western State Organizer*
% Anderson Printing Co., 307 Diamond St., Pittsburgh

Allen, F. D. 605 52nd St., Pittsburgh
Allen, Mrs. F. D. 605 52nd St., Pittsburgh
Bardes, Mrs. Henry. 490 Ella St., Wilkinsburg
Bardes, Henry. 490 Ella St., Wilkinsburg
Barthold, Wm. 2030 E. Tingo St., Philadelphia
Becker, William. 2644 Gasgow St., Pittsburgh
Bloedel, G. W. Bor 50, Friday St., Millvale
Bloedel, Mrs. G. W. Box 50, Friday St., Millvale
Balasa, Joseph J. 3146 Richmond St., Philadelphia
Booser, Miss Edith. School for the Deaf, Mt. Airy, Phila.
Boures, Rose M. 4808 Kincaid St., Pittsburgh
Buterbaugh, J. H. 319 Beech Ave., Altoona
Butterbaugh, Mrs. J. H. 319 Beech Ave., Altoona
Burkett, G. C. Newton-Hamilton
Callahan, Mrs. E. School for Blind, Bellefield Ave., Pitts.
Craig, J. C. School for the Deaf, Edgewood Park, Pitts.
Danver, Herbert. 931 Benton Ave., Pittsburgh
Danver, Mrs. Herbert. 931 Benton Ave., Pittsburgh
Dempsey, Henry D. 2420 E. Gordon St., Philadelphia
Donohue, Joseph V. 1805 N. 22nd St., Philadelphia
Dunn, Vincent. 109 Rochelle St., Crafton
Evans, Edward. 120 N. 32nd St., Philadelphia
Farke, Fred. 1321 Fayette St., Pittsburgh
Ferguson, Howard. 2209 Fernon St., Philadelphia
Finley, Joshua. 7936 Tacoma Ave., Pittsburgh
Forbes, James. 7931 Division St., Pittsburgh

- Fowler, Arthur.....3227 N. Hatville St., Philadelphia
 Fritzsche, Chas.....136 Jarbolla St., N. S. Pittsburgh
 Gompers, Geo., K. S.....2644 N. Myrtlewood St., Philadelphia
 Grimm, Geo.....109 Ivy St., Edgewood Park
 Hagan, Miss Anna.....730 E. Tioga St., Philadelphia
 Hagv, Mrs. Nettie.....2930 N. Camac St., Philadelphia
 Hansen, Mrs. Louis S.....914 Sterrett St., Pittsburgh
 Havens, Elmer.....R. 7, Box 17, Bellevue Branch, Pittsburgh
 Havens, Mrs. May.....R. 7, Box 17, Bellevue Branch, Pittsburgh
 Himrod, Mrs. Rachel.....17 West 7th St., Erie
 Houston, Washington.....4811 Griscom St., Philadelphia
 Hynes, Ed. J.....2914 N. Lawrence St., Philadelphia
 Irwin, Daniel.....Gen. Del., Turtle Creek
 James, Wm. V.....351 Stonycreek St., Johnstown
 Jennings, Mr. J. L.....691 N. 42nd St., Philadelphia
 Kaercher, Ed. F.....1452 N. 11th St., Philadelphia
 Killian, Chas. J.....2708 Bridge St., Bridesburg, Philadelphia
 Koehler, Rev. J. M.....118 R. F. D., Olyphant
 Leitch, Andrew.....1712 Wylie St., Philadelphia
 Leitner, F. A.....Pittsburgh
 Lipsett, Wm. H.....1528 N. 62nd St., Philadelphia
 Meenan, James J.....2828 Agale St., Philadelphia
 Nicholas, Samuel.....170 Brownsville Ave., Pittsburgh
 Nicholas, Mrs. Samuel.....170 Brownsville Ave., Pittsburgh
 Nickel, Miss H.....Wissinoming Hall, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia
 Ott, Chas. H.....Sandusky & Church Aves., Carrick
 Pennel, C. M.....438 E. Wyoming Ave., Philadelphia
 Porter, Harry E.....Hyndman
 Roach, John A.....3737 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia
 Rodgers, J. S.....5325 Reinhart St., Philadelphia
 Rodgers, Mrs. Jos. S.....5325 Reinhart St., Philadelphia
 Salter, Wm. L.....3513 Howell St., Wissinoming, Philadelphia
 Salter, Mrs. Wm. L.....3513 Howell St., Wissinoming, Phila.
 Sanders, George T.....7418 Boyer St., Philadelphia
 Sanders, Mrs. Geo. T.....7418 Boyer St., Philadelphia
 Sawhill, W. L.....109 Ivy St., Edgewood Park
 Sawhill, Mrs. W. L.....109 Ivy St., Edgewood Park
 Schulte, Louis P.....4242 Winterburn St., Pittsburgh
 Shaner, James L.....252 Fisk St., Pittsburgh
 Singerman, Gilbert.....2011 Pine St., Altoona
 Smaltz, W. M.....3227 N. Hartville St., Philadelphia
 Smaltz, Mrs. W. M.....3227 Hartville St., Philadelphia
 Smielau, Rev. F. C.....Box 369 Selins Grove
 Smith, H. F.....6208 Baynton St., Germantown, Phila.
 Smith, Wm. J.....914 Sterrett St., Pittsburgh
 Stanton, Jack.....2025 N. Oriannia St., Philadelphia
 Taylor, J. C.....102 Sampson St., N. S. Pittsburgh
 Teegarden, G. M.....School for the Deaf, Wilkinsburg
 Wagner, Miss Margaret R.....6545 Darlington Road, E. Pitts.
 Waterhouse, Chas. W.....440 E. Mentor St., Olney, Philadelphia
 Wilson, Frank D.....Pittsburgh
 Wison, G. B.....1707 Bowers St., Philadelphia
- Estill, Miss Sphigenia L.....907 Park Ave., Aiken
 Fant, Miss Willie.....Townsville
 Foster, Carl.....Fairforest
 Frierson, J. M.....Cedar Springs
 Frierson, Mrs. J. M.....Cedar Springs
 Gaston, Everett.....Box 225, Florence
 Glover, Raymond.....2304 Park St., Columbia
 Glover, Mrs. H. R.....2304 Park St., Columbia
 Goss, W. W.....1116 Henderson St., Columbia
 Greene, Mrs. G. M.....Barnwell
 Hagood, Mrs. M.B.....Barnwell
 Halford, J. Staff.....Barnwell
 Halford, Mrs. Sam J.....Barnwell
 Halford, Miss Maude.....Barnwell
 Hamilton, Pat.....% Roscoe Cartin, Sumter
 Harbuck, Paul.....Gluck St., Anderson
 James, John.....Box 256, Gaffney
 King, D. E.....Route 1, Westminster
 Little, Miss Alice.....Cheraw
 Lyles, C. B.....2206 Main St., Columbia
 Meyers, Mrs. Lewis E.....Hartsville
 Cartin, Mrs. Roscoe.....404 N. Salem Ave., Sumter
 Cartin, Roscoe.....404 N. Salem Ave., Sumter
 Meyers, Lewis E.....Hartsville
 Odell, Miss Lessie.....Ware Shoals
 Rawl, Eula.....Lexington
 Rhodes, James A.....304 Frank St., Greenville
 Richardson, Miss Bertha.....Route 2, Lorie
 Richardson, Miss Ruby.....Route 2, Lorie
 Rosen, A. B.....Cedar Springs
 Rosen, Mrs. A. B.....Cedar Springs
 Sanders, C. K.....Barnwell
 Sanders, Mrs. H. W.....Barnwell
 Slatten, Will.....Route 2, Simpsonville
 Smith, Gilbert.....Cheraw
 Smoak, Frank.....2313 Preston St., Columbia
 Stanley, Eugene.....Hartsville
 Stanley, Mrs. Eugene.....Hartsville
 Tillinghast, D. R.....Spartanburg
 Tinsley, Jeff.....Clinton
 Walked, N. G. W.....Barnwell
- SOUTH DAKOTA**
- Finch, Miss Marion E.....117 8th Ave., S. E. Aberdeen
- TENNESSEE**
- THOMAS S. MARR, *State Organizer*
 701 Stahlman Bldg., Nashville

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Santos, Pedro C.....School for Deaf and Blind, Pasay, Rizal

RHODE ISLAND

MICHAEL LAPIDES, *State Organizer*
 Hotel Royal, New Haven, Conn.

SOUTH CAROLINA

H. R. SMOAK, *State Organizer*
 Cedar Spring

Bradley, Mrs. Annie.....Bethune
 Bearden, W. F.....27 Blake St., Greenville
 Bradley, E. Lee.....Box 13, Cheraw
 Bradley, Miss Emma.....Box 302, Bethune
 Brown, Nat.....% S. G. Rogers, Dillon
 Buchanan, Bill.....Main St., Anderson
 Cave, Mrs. Robert Lee.....1000 W. Hampton Ave., Columbia
 Clark, Miss Bertha.....Route 2, Inman
 Clarkson, Miss Ella.....3101 First Ave., Shandon
 Coleman, Mrs. T. H.....Cedar Springs
 Coleman, T. H., (deceased).....Cedar Springs
 Dozier, Hoyt.....Marion
 Edwards, Miss Eula.....Saluda
 Edwards, Olen.....Saluda
 Edwards, Miss Weinona.....Saluda
 Elmer, L. A.....2313 Preston St., Columbia
 Elmer, Mrs. L. A.....2313 Preston St., Columbia

Acuff, Miss Lutie.....1403 North Central Ave., Knoxville
 Armstrong, F. P.....Y. M. C. A. Memphis
 Beeton, J. H.....Box 25, Dyer
 Boyd, Mrs. Byron.....1029 E. 8th St., Chattanooga
 Brogdon, Mary.....807 Meriam St., Chattanooga
 Chambers, Mrs. W. H.....113 Scott Ave., Knoxville
 Corey, Mrs. Myrtle M.....School for the Deaf, Knoxville
 Davenport, J. D.....Y. M. C. A., Nashville
 Dillon, Ernest.....Larcassas
 Eldridge, John D.....Lenoia City
 Fare, Henry.....Bemis
 Frey, Eddie.....729 Court Ave., Nashville
 Hogge, Walter.....Knoxville
 Innman, Edna.....218 Washington St., Memphis
 Innman, Jessie.....218 Washington St., Memphis
 Kenndey, W. J.....830 N. 5th Ave., Knoxville
 Lindsey, Milburn.....Trenton
 Lucado, Ida May.....Atopka
 Lucado, Prentis C.....Atopka
 Midgett, Gordon.....School for the Deaf, Knoxville
 Padgett, Miss Emma.....Chattanooga
 Rittenberg, Sam.....Nashville
 Smith, Dixie.....Bemis
 Smith, W. J.....Bemis
 Steele, Wesley.....% Arcade Shoe Shop, Johnson City
 Todd, Bertha.....Humboldt
 West, Mrs. Kate.....1614 Washington Ave., Knoxville
 Wilson, Lizzie.....115 West Scott St., Knoxville
 Wade, Charles, M.....School for the Deaf, Knoxville

TEXAS

JOHN A. TODD, *State Organizer*
School for the Deaf, Austin

Abbott, Chas.....Route 4, Box 375 Fort Worth
Beeman, Stacy.....2509 Columbus Ave., N. Fort Worth
Billingsley, Mrs.....School for the Deaf, Austin
Bordeker, C. C.....620 E. 9th St., Dallas
Christal, Miss Beulah.....802 West Oak St., Denton
Cochran, E. S.....620 E. 9th St., Dallas
Cormwall, Ray.....1912 Beaumont St., Dallas
Corum, Bert.....620 E. 9th St., Dallas
Costen, O. F.....3200 Fairmount Ave., Dallas
Davis, W. H.....1205 Newning Ave., So. Austin
Davis, T. W.....2507 Gould Ave., Fort Worth
Edwards, Lee.....Kennedale
Flinn, John.....1901 Belmont Ave., N. Fort Worth
Freeman, Oliver.....1416 N. Carroll St., Dallas
Griggs, F. B.....3009 Knight St., Dallas
Griggs, Mrs. F. B.....3009 Knight St., Dallas
Hafner, A.....907 N. 9th St., Waco
Hale, Mrs. J. W.....2700 Roosevelt Ave., Fort Worth
Hale, J. W.....2700 Roosevelt Ave., Fort Worth
Hamm, T. P.....312 E. Nueva St., San Antonio
Hazel, Osa.....822 W. Shepard St., Denison
Jamison, Chas. F.....Whitesboro
Kington, A. B.....3817 E. Side Ave., Dallas
Kolp, E. B.....2801 Fairmount St., Dallas
Lowrey, J. D.....Box 351, Waco
Payne, R. H.....4611 Harry Ave., Dallas
Pickett, Jr. C. D.....Route 4, Clarksville
Pickett, Jr. Mrs. C. D.....Route 4, Clarksville
Rives, R. M.....La Prille Place, Austin
Roux, Guy R.....School for the Deaf, Austin
Sides, Willis.....1912 Beaumont Ave., Dallas
Stampley, J.....1601 Royal Ave., Dallas
Hopper, Hosea.....Denton
Talbot, C. L.....5529 Reiger Ave., Dallas
Talbot, Mrs. C. L.....5529 Reiger Ave., Dallas
Todd, Mrs. J. A.....314 Circle Ave., Austin
Welch, Tom.....Route 2, Box 347, Dallas
Wilson, A. O.....School for the Deaf, Austin
Younkin, L. W.....1811½ Elm St., Dallas

VIRGINIA

W. C. RITTER, *State Organizer*
New Port News

Ritter, W. C.....Newport News
Ritter, Mrs. W. C.....Newport News
Williams, C. H.....706 Lewis St., Fredericksburg

WASHINGTON

CARL GARRISON, *State Organizer*
P. O. Box 23, Camano

Christensen, L. O.....1426 Fourth Ave., Seattle
Hanson, Olaf.....4747 16th Ave., N. E. Seattle

WEST VIRGINIA

C. D. SEATON, *State Organizer*
School for the Deaf, Romney

Seaton, Miss Maude.....School for the Deaf, Romney
Seaton, Charles D.....School for the Deaf, Romney
Wriede, August.....School for the Deaf, Romney

WISCONSIN

F. J. NEESAM, *State Organizer*
Delevan

Braff, F. M.....6202 Tower Ave., So. Superior
Braff, Mrs. F. M.....6202 Tower Ave., So. Superior
Kay, William.....R. R. 4, St. Louis Ave., Stevens Point
O'Leary, Mrs. Stephen J.....351 W. 5th St., Superior
O'Leary, Stephen J.....351 W. 5th St., Superior
Stylow, Fred.....184 11th St., Milwaukee

Branches and Associations Affiliated with the N. A. D.

Chicago Association of the Deaf, Chicago
Columbus Branch, Ohio
Flint Branch, Michigan
Greater New York Branch, New York
Hudson County Branch, New Jersey
Piqua Branch, Ohio
Pittsburg Branch, Pennsylvania
San Jose Branch, California
Trenton Branch, New Jersey
Zenith City Branch, Minnesota
Illinois State Association
Indiana State Association
Missouri State Association
New Jersey State Association

Societies, associations, and other organizations of the deaf are cordially invited to affiliate with the National Association of the Deaf, to insure closer co-operation. The benefit therefrom will be mutual. "In union there is strength."

Ten Dollars and Life Membership

THE DETROIT CONVENTION fixed the LIFE MEMBERSHIP FEE at TEN DOLLARS.

THIS IS CONSIDERED reasonable for LIFE MEMBERSHIP in the N. A. D., a fee within the reach of everyone who has the interests of the ASSOCIATION, the DEAF of AMERICA and the WORLD at heart.

YOUR TEN DOLLARS will be well invested. They will do GOOD in a GOOD CAUSE.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND of the N. A. D. is now well started toward the goal set for it. We want FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in the FUND, as our first objective, and when that is reached, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS will be our next aim.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF wishes to see that the GENERAL PUBLIC thoroughly understand and appreciate the VALUE of the deaf to society, to eradicate the MISTAKEN IDEA that they are a liability instead of an asset; it wishes to see that deaf children in our schools are educated along RATIONAL LINES and not made the objects of EXPERIMENTS and the PLAY-THINGS of CHARLATANS; it wishes to improve in every possible way the INTELLECTUAL, PROFESSIONAL, and INDUSTRIAL STATUS of the deaf in this and other countries; and in general to JEALOUSLY SAFEGUARD the best interests of the deaf as a whole.

YOUR CO-OPERATION IS NEEDED. By becoming a LIFE MEMBER you relieve the ASSOCIATION and YOURSELF of the trouble entailed in collecting small annual dues, lessen the overhead expenses of the ASSOCIATION, give it a STABLE and PERMANENT membership, and leave the officials free to develop and carry out projects for the betterment of the deaf.

BECOME A LIFE MEMBER. Join the rapidly growing list of IMMORTALS who have in this manner shown their FAITH in the N. A. D. Send in your TEN DOLLARS to the Secretary-Treasurer, N. A. D., School for the Deaf, Trenton, N. J., and after you are properly recorded as a LIFE MEMBER the money will be deposited in the ENDOWMENT FUND.

ACT NOW

The National Association of The Deaf

The National Association of the Deaf was founded by a group of enterprising deaf men in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880, and was incorporated in 1900. It is an organization for the welfare of the deaf in general. Some of its objects are:

- To educate the Public as to the Deaf;
- To advance the intellectual, professional, and industrial status of the Deaf;
- To aid in the establishments of Employment Bureaus for the Deaf in the State and National of Departments of Labor;
- To oppose the unjust application of Liability Laws in case of Deaf Workers;
- To combat unjust discrimination against the Deaf in the Civil Service or other lines of employment;
- To co-operate in the improvement, development, and extension of educational facilities for Deaf children;
- To encourage the use of the most approved and successful methods of instruction in schools for the Deaf, the adaptation of such methods to the need of individual pupils, and to oppose the indiscriminate application of any single method to all;
- To seek the enactment of stringent laws for the suppression of the imposter evil—hearing persons posing as deaf-mutes;
- To raise an Endowment Fund, the income of which is to be devoted to the furthering of the objects of the Association;
- To erect a National Memorial to Charles Michael de l'Epee, the universal benefactor of the Deaf;
- To combat unjust discrimination against the deaf in the use of the automobile;
- To preserve the sign-language in its idealistic state;
- To erect a new monument of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet on the ground of the Hartford School;
- To be of useful service to the deaf in every way possible;

Attention, Organizers

Organize your territory.

Appoint agents or personal representatives in large centers of deaf population.

Try to have your agents get into personal touch with the deaf. Long range correspondence is often of little value, and therefore expensive.

District agents will report to State Organizers, and State Organizers will report to the President as to results attained.

Organizers will endeavor to collect all dues in their territory. They will also endeavor to obtain new members, and contributions to the Endowment Fund.

A commission of 20 per cent is allowed on all collections for the Endowment Fund. No commission will be allowed on Initiation Fees and Annual Dues.

Organizers will be responsible for Fees and Dues collected in their territory reaching the N. A. D. Treasurer. Organizers and agents will give receipts for all Fees, Annual Dues, and Contributions to the Endowment Fund. Receipt blanks may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

As long as the amount in the Endowment Fund is less than \$10,000, the initiation fee of \$1.00 and annual dues of 50 cents remain unchanged. When the fund passes the \$10,000 mark, the initiation fee automatically increases to \$2.00 and the annual dues decrease to 30 cents. When the fund reaches \$20,000, the initiation fee will be \$3.00, the annual dues 20 cents; reaching \$40,000, fee \$4.00, dues 10 cents; reaching \$50,000, fee \$5.00, dues none. This fee of \$5.00 then becomes a Life Membership.

The Endowment Fund is now over \$7,500 and the Executive Committee is anxious to push it over the \$10,000 mark during this administration.

Open a strenuous campaign for life members.

In outlining the work of the N. A. D. to those you desire to interest, drive home the above OBJECTS of the Association.

Good News, But—

Several circumstances have brightened the prospects for success in the New Jersey automobile fight. Through the generosity of the Trenton Branch of the N. A. D. a loan of \$300 was obtained, which enabled the committee to engage a lawyer without further delay. Accordingly, Counsellor Hurvey S. Moore, of Trenton, was chosen to handle our case, and a brief is in preparation that will shortly be presented to the Legislature.

Four letters have appeared in the Trenton newspapers for the purpose of enlightening the public as to the justness of our cause. Editorial comment thereon, which happened on three different occasions, was for the most part favorable. The latest editorial was under the heading, "Appeal to the Legislature," and among other things stated that the mere fact that New Jersey's streets and highways are being used by deaf drivers from other states "ought to result in the abolition of the New Jersey rule that no deaf person may obtain a license to drive in this state." Such editorials help prepare the ground for favorable action.

All the above, you will admit, is good news. But—

The money to defray the expenses of the fight is still slow in coming. We are now indebted to the extent of \$800, and at the present rate of incoming contributions it will take a long, long time to pay off such a debt. This would be unfair to the automobile committee, who are giving their services gratuitously.

A little more briskness in the matter of contributions will help reduce the worries and work of the committee. They are fighting your fight, and you ought to have manhood enough not to leave them in the lurch. Remember, this fight is not solely a state branch N. A. D. affair. The state branch is merely co-operating with the deaf of New Jersey. Help win the fight by sending your dollars or cents to Kenneth Murphy, care of SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

MILES SWEENEY,
Sec. N. J. Branch N. A. D.



Dorothy June Stevens and her grandmother, Mrs. J. S. Long at Manitou, Colorado, August 1924

The Silent Worker

[Entered at the Post Office in Trenton as Second Class Matter]

ALVIN E. POPE Editor.
GEORGE S. PORTER Associate Editor and Business Mgr.

The Silent Worker is published monthly from October to July inclusive by the New Jersey School for the Deaf under the auspices of the New Jersey State Board of Education. Except for editing and proof-reading, this magazine represents the work of the pupils of the printing department of the New Jersey School for the Deaf.

The Silent Worker is the product of authors, photographers, artists, photo-engravers, linotype operators, job compositors, pressmen and proof-readers, all of whom are deaf.

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Advertising rates made known on application.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Articles for publication should be sent in early to insure publication in the next issue.

Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is enclosed.

Address all communications to

THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.



Vol. 37

FEBRUARY, 1925

No. 5

Cause of Delay

A bad break in our largest press delayed the printing of this issue a week. We hope our readers will understand the predicament in which we were placed and overlook the delay. In spite of this accident to our press which has served us well for thirty years we have endeavored to give our readers an extra large issue by printing the proceedings of the convention of the National Association of the Deaf held at Atlanta. We hope that by the time the SILENT WORKER's equipment is installed in its new quarters at Trenton Junction next year the old press will be replaced by a brand new one containing all the latest improvements.

The Value of N. A. D. Branches

Last summer at the convention of the New Jersey State Branch of the National Association of the Deaf a committee was appointed to devise ways and means for raising a fund to employ counsel in its fight for the rights of the deaf of the state to enjoy the same privileges to use the highways and byways as accorded the hearing.

On inquiry the committee found it would cost \$1000 to employ a lawyer for legal assistance. Five hundred dollars had to be raised immediately as a retainer's fee and the balance (\$500) to be paid when the work was completed.

The committee got to work and started a campaign for funds. Quite a number of the deaf responded to the appeal promptly and generously, but funds did not come in fast enough to satisfy the committee, so the Trenton Branch of the N. A. D. was appealed to

for a loan of \$300 to make up the necessary \$500. Without a dissenting vote the Branch turned over the necessary amount without security or interest. Later the Hudson County branch contributed a \$200 loan unconditionally. With the \$500 in hand a reputable lawyer was engaged and a brief has already been prepared and by the time this is being read a copy will be mailed to each member of the legislature so that each will become acquainted with the reasons why the deaf ask that they vote for the bill when it comes up for reading in both houses of the legislature.

This is one instance to prove the value of local N. A. D. branches. Had there been a branch in every large city or town in the state the \$1000 asked for could have been raised within a week.

For several years the National Association of the Deaf has asked state associations to affiliate with their association. While several have done so the great majority have not. If the N. A. D. is to be a great and powerful association a federation of all societies is necessary, otherwise it will take years to complete its Endowment Fund.

Many deaf people join the N. A. D., pay dues a year or two and then drop out. That is bad. They should pay their dues promptly every year when the time comes. Do not ask what benefits you will get. That is selfishness. By all means become a permanent N. A. D. member and help it carry out its objects which are for the BENEFIT OF ALL THE DEAF.

Some of the deaf people who were asked for a contribution to the fund said: "I will not contribute because I do not own an auto or intend to drive one." That is wrong. It is a fight for a principle. The deaf pay taxes the same as the hearing do and are told they cannot use what they help pay for. Are the New Jersey deaf going to submit to this discrimination? They should stand up as one man and fight for the principle that they are entitled to equal rights. The way to fight is by contributing money to employ counsel. Do not shirk your duty. Send one dollar, or two dollars, and better still ten dollars, according to your means, to Kenneth Murphy, care of THE SILENT WORKER, and help raise the \$1000 the Committee is asking you to raise. DO IT NOW.

A Call for Help

In the last issue of this magazine we mentioned the name of Mrs. Emma T. Wood as being interested in getting a law passed in the Kansas legislature, making it mandatory to have the manual alphabet taught in the public schools so that the children when grown up could communicate with the deaf. She is sanguine in her belief that she can get such a bill through the legislature, but she wants our leading deaf to feed her with idea and suggestions so she can place before the Drafter of Bills her bill entirely free from any weakness.

Mrs. Wood is a partly deaf. She is a woman of influence and intensely interested in Welfare Work. Her

record of getting five bills passed in the Kansas legislature is sufficient ground for belief that she will eventually succeed.

The deaf have long wished for such a law. Opportunity is now knocking at our door. Mrs. Wood is calling for immediate help. Address: Mrs. Emma T. Wood, 311 Clay St., Topeka, Kan.

Good for North Carolina

J. M. Robertson, Chief Bureau for the Deaf in the Department of Labor and Printing of the State of North Carolina, is doing efficient work for his fellow deaf, as the following letter to employers will show:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING
BUREAU FOR THE DEAF

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 1, 1924.

To the Employer:

Dear Sir:—It is the hope of this Bureau that the testimonials on reverse side of this letter, from employers of deaf workers, may be the means of removing any prejudice you may have hitherto entertained against the employment of deaf workers. We do not advance the claim that deaf workers are more proficient than hearing ones, but do insist that they are proving their efficiency in many lines of endeavor.

As a general proposition, propaganda which seeks to establish superior excellence of deaf workers over those in possession of all the five senses is "sweetness wasted on the desert air." It is true, nevertheless, that some of the deaf workers are more skilful in a number of occupations than those with the sense of hearing, and that deafness is not always a handicap, in either business or industry.

Deafness has its compensations as well as its handicaps, and some of the deaf workers are more capable than others, a condition which applies with equal force to the worker who hears what is going on around him. The ratio of efficiency is about the same among the hearing and the deaf, the result being pretty evenly balanced when the necessity of using the 'phone and like considerations are eliminated.

Think on these things.

You will be doing a genuine service to the deaf by helping me find work for them, and at the same time secure cheerful, competent service.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. M. ROBERTSON,
Chief Bureau for the Deaf.

On the reverse of the letter is printed the opinions of eleven big business men who have deaf people in their employ. All speak in the highest terms of the deaf as workers, some going to the trouble to say that they are better than their hearing employees, which is saying a good deal.

Notice

Because of the accident at press and consequent delays in getting out this issue, much correspondence is laid over for the March number.

Resolutions

At a regular meeting of Newark Division No. 42, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, held January 3rd, 1925, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from us our beloved friend and brother, Reuben C. Stephenson; and

WHEREAS, We regard it as a duty and privilege to record our appreciation of his many noble characteristics and many qualities; be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed in saying that we sincerely mourn the loss of one who was in every way worthy of our respect and esteem.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family in their hour of affliction, and commend them to the Divine Providence who doeth all things for the best.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this lodge be extended to the family, and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting, be published in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* and *SILENT WORKER*, and a copy sent to the widow of the deceased.

R. M. ROBERTSON, *Chairman*.
ALFRED KING
CHARLES CASCELLA.

Just Friends

By HAFFORD D. HETZLER

Bill Jackson is a brother frat,
And friend of mine is he.
I'm glad to have him hang his hat
Upon our hallway tree.
Bill Jackson's looks would kill a cow,
His clothes provoke a jeer,
But I like William anyhow—
He don't say "So I hear."

Despite Sam Thompson's overalls
And hopeless lack of style,
I'm always happy when he calls,
And greet him with a smile.
Don't be surprised that I would hail
A man dressed so askew,
Since when I tell funny tale
He don't ask "Is it true?"

And there's a man I have't met,
One who is sure to be
The finest comrade ever yet,
When he is known to me.
And I will sing and stamp my feet
In glad some treble clef—
For he won't ask me when we meet
If I am dumb and deaf!

Indianapolis, November thirty.

A dressgoods salesman used as a clincher argument: "It just suits your style." He was so successful with this somewhat ambiguous phrase that he grew careless and finally met his Waterloo. That was the day he tried to sell a polka dot to a freckle-faced girl.

P A R A G R A P H S

By JAMES F. BRADY

The N. A. D.



YOU have one hundred dollars in the bank and would like to buy a house, an automobile, a gold watch, a diamond ring, a couple of preferred stocks of the Ford Motor Company, several U. S. bonds, a set of leather-bound books; you desire to take a flyer to the land of the sunset—the paradise of America, you want to throw up your job and roam where fancy dictates—in other words, you want everything that will make for your well-being and comfort—but darn it all—your suit looks shabby, your shoes need mending, your hat is a relic; the landlord takes so much, the butcher butches your “roll,” the baker, the candlestick maker and all the rest of them urge you most fervently to “cough up.”

All that we have left after squaring our accounts are desires and our imagination, but we know that they “butter no parsnips.”

That is about the situation that the N. A. D. faces. The Association would, if it could, do all that is desired of it in the way of spending money for the uplift of the deaf. How can it, with the little money in the treasury? The South wants to know what it has done for that section; New England feels bad because it was slighted; the Western people bemoan that they are overlooked; the North wants to know if there is any balm in Gilead—and so it goes. The anvil choruses hammer and hammer and hammer pit, pat, pit, pat, and the officers are panned, roasted, stewed, boiled, and fried a la diable and seasoned with maledictions, anathemas, execrations, imprecations, denunciations, fulminations, sneers and nasty innuendoes.

The Association seems unfortunate in one respect, and that it is expected to take over work that should be done by cities or states. Most of the questions that agitate the deaf are local and it is for the local associations to attend to them, the National body only to help and suggest. But there are many state associations that refuse to come under the aegis of the national body for diverse reasons, and they function well, as witness the fights for rights of the deaf to obtain drivers' licenses, all the expenses being paid by them and not a cent from the N. A. D. “What has the Association done for us?” what good is the Association? are pertinent questions and as pertinent is the query: “Why don't you help the N. A. D. to get a large endowment fund so that there will be enough money every year to pay the salary of a Secretary who can go before the legislature of each state and do the fighting for us, or to take up questions with responsible people, or to prepare legal papers with a local lawyer?” Such a man will do a world of good—more so than all the amount of hot air and writing can accomplish. But he must be assured of unity of purpose and aims on the part of the deaf—and that is where the value of the states merging under the national body comes in. The state associations meet yearly or biennially and worth-while measures for the national welfare of the deaf could be prepared and forwarded to the National body at its convention and if the majority of states have the same ideas, the measures are approved and the Secretary goes about his business in Congress, in state legislatures, or city councils, interesting and instructing the proper persons.

A far-fetched idea? Maybe so, but possible of accomplishment if all of us will see to that endowment fund. Let us finish the monuments and statues—and devote our

time to other important things like academic and vocational education, jobs, discriminatory laws, eugenic fad-dists and purists and ultra oralists.

The Deaf and the Automobile

Some states have laws forbidding deaf people the privilege of running automobiles and others have commissioners who have the power to allow or refuse applicants licenses. New Jersey has a commissioner who all along has refused to grant all deaf people permits. He has a perfect right to do it because he has been given the power to use his official judgement and it is his unchangeable opinion that we are unfit to drive cars. No amount of persuasion can make him change his order. Do you realize what he is doing? He is abrogating one of our constitutional rights—enjoyment of privileges on par with all other citizens, and that privilege has not been denied us after a trial for transgressing. It is the same as if anyone says to us: “You are deaf and cannot live in houses because you might not hear fire alarms. You must build tents.”

Shall we meekly accept his ruling as final and irrevocable?

The deaf of New Jersey have at last been aroused and they are contributing money for a defense fund and we will all watch the fight, with interest.

That is the proper procedure. Join hands and contribute what money we can, get a lawyer and we will be assured of our rights in the enjoyment of anything that anybody else has. It is all right to write to one's paper, pass resolutions and cuss all concerned, but they get us nowhere. Money and efficiency will turn the trick.

Pennsylvania has done it. Why not New Jersey? Are the deaf of Penn's state different from those living in the other?

Now, all together, and help the good cause along.

It will be a better state to live in and we can then feel as good as anybody else—foreigners, negroes, illiterates, one-armers, peg-leggers, one-eyers.

Writing One's Memoirs

I have read memoirs of famous people—Hoyt, Northcliffe, Depew, Bok, Parkinson, Page, Roosevelt, Adams, Wilson, and others—and they afforded one great pleasure as well as instruction. They were interesting because they had to do with the human element and that subject is about the most fascinating of any. Why not a memoir by a deaf person, such as Messrs. Pach, Cloud, Hodgson, Koheler, Veditz, McGregor, Fox?

Surely those veterans have ability to make their varied reminiscences connected with the deaf very interesting reading.

It costs a lot of money to bring them out in book form and it is undeniable that the proceeds from sales would not approximate the cost, but here is a way out. Have them write their story in this magazine or any other in serial form so that all will share in the pleasure.

Some time ago I approached Mr. Pach, suggesting that he get up “Forty Years of It.” He seemed to like the idea, but I am afraid that other pressing matters have interfered. I also asked Mr. Koehler, but he did not seem enthusiastic, for reasons of modesty, I presume.

It is hoped that When Mr. Pach reads this he will start on the task.

Gallaudet College

By MARGARET E. JACKSON



ALLAUDET COLLEGE boasts of having made a splendid showing in football the past season. Her warriors of the gridiron have emerged from the smoke of battle into the blaze of glory. This grandeur is all due to the admirable efforts of Captain Falk, '25, who was ably backed by a splendid battalion of fighters. Only one out of eight games was lost, Bucknell being the victor. Coach Ted Hughes is not to be forgotten for his unflinching zeal over his proteges, pumping out their weak points and strengthening them through careful discipline and wise training.

The St. Joseph-Gallaudet, staged in Philadelphia, November 22nd, finished the season to the tune of 38-0. Reports were brought in that mud was everywhere, as a result of the previous rain and sleet. It looked as if the Greeners would carry away the spoils of real estate of the quaker city under their arms. But Madame Fortune got the upper hand of old Jupiter and guided the Gallaudetites in their "swimming" to victory over the quakers.

Recently the dirigible, ZR-3, christened the Los Angeles, made its flight right over the Green. This huge balloon floated very gracefully at such an altitude that every one fortunately had every change of scrutinizing its make at a very close range.

During the month of November, the Greeners had the pleasure of receiving such visitors as Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Brill, Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Thompson, Mr. Kelly H. Stevens, '20, and Mr. John Boatwright, '24, all of whom are connected with the New Jersey School. Mr. Charles Dobbins, '21, also of Trenton, is another of the habitués of college.

It seems as if Trenton is now the centre of attraction to the college students. The more visitors from the home of the SILENT WORKER, the more interested the students are; hence railroad tickets for Trenton have been purchased on several occasions. After the game with St. Joseph at Philadelphia, several of our players spent the remaining part of their week-end at Trenton.

Professor of Latin and Natural Science, Skyberg, and Professor of English and French, Peet, delivered extremely interesting lectures for the month of November. Mr. Skyberg's subject was "The Stage of Life," which was first given in the sign language and then illustrated on the screen. Professor Peet chose as her theme "Selections from the Famous Opera Plays." This subject was alluded to several mythological stories which were enchanting to the audience.

Miss Coleman, dean of the Co-eds, was absent from her duties at college for some time so as to be near her mother, Mrs. Coleman. Mrs. Coleman was recently operated on for tonsillitis in a Washington hospital. No sooner had a first operation been performed than two sets of hemorrhage developed, thus necessitating two operations in succession. The Co-eds are glad to see Miss Coleman back. Mrs. Coleman is now at the home of Mrs. Herbert E. Day, wife of the professor of English here, well on the road to recovery.

Friday night, November the seventh, a regular Literary Society Meeting was held in Chapel Hall. Dr. Charles R. Ely opened the program with a lecture on "Collectors and Collecting." This drew rounds of applause from the audience. A debate, "Resolved, that capital punishment is a wise public policy," followed. Messrs. Pucci, '26, and Szopa, '27, were on the affirmative side while Messrs. Bradley, '26, and Collins, '27, defended the negative side. The negative side won. A dialogue, "The Bibliography of the Ace of Spades," was given by Messrs. Clark, '28, and Reins, P. C. Mr. Study, P. C., rendered a declamation, "The Captain's Daughter." Mr. Charles Falk, '25, was critic.

Sunday afternoon, November the sixteenth, the Young Women's Christian Association had charge of the chapel services for their first public meeting. Miss Margaret Jackson, '25, presided. The meeting was opened with a song, "Now the Day is Over," by Miss Weinona Edwards, '25. Miss Mary Kannapell, '27, gave a prayer; Miss Dorothy Clark, '28, rendered a hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," in very graceful signs. Miss Leather, formerly connected with Wellesley College, but now working for the Y. W. C. A. in Washington, gave a very interesting talk on the Bible passage, and closed the meeting with a prayer.

Friday evening, the twenty-first, a regular Literary Society meeting took place in Chapel Hall. Mr. James Beauchamp, '25, entertained the audience with "Life at Cambridge University." This lecture drew a hearty applause from the students, though they were disappointed that on account of the limited time, Mr. Beauchamp was unable to relate more amusing incidents. A debate, "Resolved, that the Klu Klux Klan is a menace to the Public," was given by Messrs. Lewis, '28, and Peikof, P. C., on the affirmative side and Messrs. Flood, '28, and Teeple, P. C., on the negative side. The affirmative side went in favor of the judges. Mr. Holdren, P. C., gave a monologue, "The Twentieth Century Limited," narrating an imaginary but effective trip from Washington to New York. This was pronounced a hit of the program for the evening. Mr. Brewer, '28, declaimed "My Tummy's got a Pain" in imitative signs. Mr. John Penn, '25, acted as critic.

Sunday afternoon, the twenty-third, the Reverend Mr. Pulver spoke before the student body in Chapel Hall. His subject, "The New Crusade," was delivered in forceful but grateful signs, which greatly inspired the students.

Thanksgiving holidays began Wednesday noon, the twenty-sixth. The students with the exception of a few who went home for the holidays, were contented to remain at the Green.

The social program which had been outlined ahead, was carried to its fullest extent. A play, "Othello, the Moor of Venice," which was presented to the public by the Jollity Club on the evening of the twenty-sixth, marked the first feature of the program. An assemblage including many outsiders, helped to pack the chapel to the roof.

The play opened with the arrival of Desdemona at Cypress where her husband, Othello, was in military service. Desdemona and Othello were happy until the villain Iago's scheming broke up their happiness and ended in a great tragedy.

The play was superbly acted by a splendid cast of actresses, who were attired in gorgeous costumes, appropriate for the period. The scenes in which several duels were actually but remarkably performed on the stage, caused the abating breath in awe. Miss Dobson, '25, as Iago, the villain, and Miss Emma Sandberg, '25, as Othello, deserved the praise of the public for their clever and absorbing emotions that did not fail to stir the spectators. The following is the cast of characters:

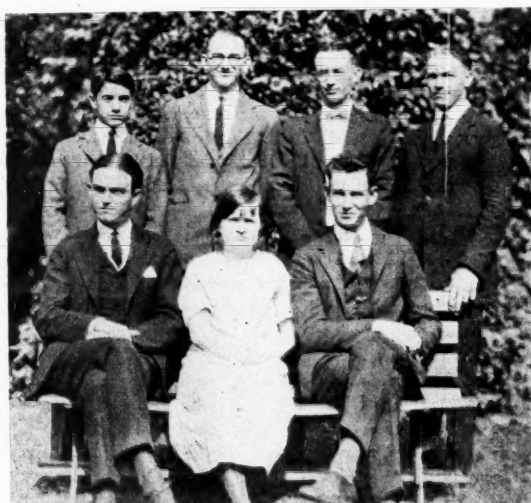
Othello, the Moor.....	Emma Sandberg, '25
Desdemona, wife of Othello.....	Gladys Hansen, '28
Iago, a villain.....	Mary Dobson, '23
Emelia, wife of Iago.....	Oleta Brothers, '27
Roderigo, a gulled gentleman.....	Mary Kannapell, '27
Cassio, an honorable lieutenant.....	Dorothy Clark, '28
Ludovico, a noble Venetian.....	Rhoda Cohen, '25
Montano, a soldier.....	Mary Parker, '28

On Thanksgiving morning, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Thanksgiving services were rendered in Chapel Hall. Mr. Robert Fletcher, '26, presided. Mr.

Charles Falk, '25, read President Coolidge's Proclamation. Mr. Edward Kaercher, '26, signed "America, the Beautiful" in an exceedingly impressive manner. Mr. Casper Jacobson, '27, gave a talk on "Thanksgiving and its Origin." Mr. Robert Badley, '26, closed the meeting with a prayer.

After the services the students made a dash for Hotchkiss Field braving the biting cold weather. There the most spectacular game you ever saw was combatted between Yale, made up of the Freshies and Preps, and Notre Dame, supported by the upper class boys. The players, fully equipped with ill-fitted togs, stiff collars and tennis shoes were all courtesy and dignity. Swearing was refrained and for every offense, "Excuse me!" was offered. The Red Cross Headquarter was flooded with calls for first aid applications. An old rusty wheelbarrow served as a stretcher. Smelling salts quickly brought the "stunned" to their senses. A dash of face powder mitigated all sorts of blows received in the action. The game resulted in a tie 6-6.

In the evening the Y. W. C. A. entertained the students and the Faculty at a backward party. Everyone took the hint by wearing dresses and coats, even collars and neckties, in the reverse order. "Good-night" greetings were made in the re-



ALABAMA STUDENTS AT GALLAUDET COLLEGE
Sitting, left to right—Robert C. Fletcher, Miss Sarah Jordan,
Byron Barnes. Standing—Howard T. Holsteater, Benagh
Warren, Barney Goldren, Finis A. Renean.

verse order. Games played backwardly, were popular for the evening. Refreshments, consisting of ice cream and cake, were served.

The following evening Professor Hughes furnished the students with movies when they assembled in the Chapel. A Pathe News reel and "The Call of the Wild" were shown for the occasion. The evening was passed enjoyably.

An informal dance held on Saturday evening in the Boys' refectory was the climax of the social program for the holidays. The two hours passed so quickly that the couples were reluctant to leave the dancing floor.

Whereabouts Wanted

A subscriber wishes to know the whereabouts of Mr. Gerald C. Wear, who disappeared from Butte, Montana, about a year and a half ago. Send information to THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J., so that a letter can be forwarded to him.

The Rev. Dr. Cloud Concludes His Work in Colorado.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY REDEEMER
East 22nd and Humboldt Street
Denver, Colorado.

The Rev. Harry Ellsworth Rahming, S.T.M. Vicar.

Dec. 11, 1924.

My dear Doctor Cloud:

The diocesan Clericus has assigned to me the pleasant duty of extending to you the sincere and cordial appreciation which they entertain, individually and collectively of the great work which you have inaugurated among the silent people of this city and state, and to convey to you their grateful thanks that it has been made possible by your initiative and the very acceptable services of the Reverend Homer Grace for the Episcopal Church to be the medium and leader in this movement.

We all trust that the realization of this work so well done will aid in bringing you an added joy during the season of our Lord's nativity, and during the period of your future work for Him, a full blessing.

With sincere personal regard and esteem,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

HARRY ELLSWORTH RAHMING,
Secretary of the Diocesan Clericus.

At All Soul's Mission for the Deaf, St. Mark's Church, Denver, Sunday, December 14th, the Rt. Rev. Fred Ingley D.D., Bishop Coadjutor of Colorado, made a visitation and confirmed a class of sixteen. As the occasion marked the last official visit of the Rev. Dr. Cloud to the Diocese, the sermon was prefaced by the following statement by Bishop Ingley and read by the Rev. Mr. Grace:—

The Bishop asks me to make the following statement for him:

"We all wish to have the benefit of Dr Cloud's message. Therefore, I am giving the sermon time to him to day. It is a great pleasure for me to visit All Soul's Mission again, and to confirm a class. Even though we may not be favored with quarterly visits from Dr. Cloud with the same regularity in the future, as in the past, we shall look forward to his coming to us from time to time. In face, we are already planning for a visit from him in February or March when I hope as Bishop to ordain Mr. Grace to the Priesthood.

"We owe Dr. Cloud a very large debt which Colorado can never repay. At great personal self-sacrifice, he has made the long trips from St. Louis to Denver, and Colorado Springs the past three years, and has done it as a labor of love. God will certainly reward him for such noble, consecrated, and unselfish service. The large number of people whom Dr. Cloud has baptized for us and presented for confirmation, shows what a fine response has been given to his ministrations. I feel the same affection of him as if he were of our own Colorado clergy.

"Speaking for you and for Mr. Grace and myself, I thank God for all that Dr. Cloud has done for Colorado, and pray for him God's richest blessings. May the good Doctor be spared for many years of service, in the life before receiving the Divine commendation. "Well done, good and faithful service, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

During the three years the Rev. Dr. Cloud was in charge of Church work among the deaf in Colorado he visited the Diocese twelve times, officiating in Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and Denver,—chiefly in Denver where he baptized 17 infants, 37 adults, and presented 47 for confirmation. He also brought the claims of the ministry to the attention of Mr. Homer E. Grace of Denver, a Gallaudet College graduate, with the results that Mr. Grace has since been ordained and put in charge of the work in Colorado.

WITH THE SILENT WORKERS

By Alexander L. Pach

SOME one sends me a missionary report made by a most worthy organization that maintains schools, hospitals and the like in way off corners of the world, and telling of the missionary work done they report having one stationed at Portland, Oregon, whose work is given over to "mutes." I have never heard that this denomination had ever made any effort among the deaf, but if there is one stationed, as stated, in Portland, Oregon, (or she) ought to get after the deaf writer who sends out news from that city and point out that a dinner can be very nice, and yet not "swell," but if "swell" has to be used, once in a news item is just about plenty. That accomplished, the missionary might ask for a transfer to any number of places.

In all seriousness, though, the clerical gentleman who has "Missionary to the Deaf" on his visiting cards and his letter heads is hurting a vast body of good people who do not deserve to be in the category of people in need of that type of beneficence. Because a man cannot hear is no reason why he should need the services of a missionary. There are a number of ways of describing his work in other terms than as "Missionary to the Deaf" by the several eminent clergymen in the deaf world whose work takes them to many places, but as deaf people are not, in our day and generation, either heathen or helpless and rarely fallen depraved they no more need the services of a missionary than do people who have a glass eye, but one leg or wear wigs. Where a printed legend is necessary it seems to me one on the following order would fill the bill:

REV. PREECHIN GOODE SINES

Traveling Rector
Dioceses of Mexico,
———Church.

Home Address:
31 Ave D L'Epee,
Mexico City, Mex.

Sometimes publicity stunts attempted in all good faith leave a bad impression with the reader of what would otherwise be interesting news. A case in point was a notice printed in connection with the annual Gallaudet Day banquet to the effect that Gallaudet had "raised the deaf from the level of the beasts," which was in very bad taste as well as distinctly untrue. There is so much real honor due the great pioneer that there is no need to picture uneducated deaf people in this light. I have known a number of deaf people who never attended any school, and in every case but one, they accomplished real wonders. One in particular, unable to write his name, yet prospered in business and died well to do. Another, just by observation worked his way from laborer to skilled machinist and built himself a fine home; gave his children the best of education, drives his own car and is in every way a good citizen. I know two deaf brothers, one attended a school for the deaf and acquired a good education. The other for no good reason never had a day's schooling. One of them mastered a trade and can earn big pay. Yes, you guessed right, the one who cannot read and write is the big wage earner and is relatively happy, contented with the

world, goes to his church and his club and his N. F. S. D. gatherings, and of course he misses a lot in life but "level of the beasts" is down right insult, as used in the way I refer to.

A young man, wholesome to look upon, and able bodied physically came in my office and handed the young lady in charge a petition made up of several large sheets of excellent quality bond paper, that bore the typewritten announcement that the bearer had lost his hearing, and wouldn't a charitable public contribute \$750.00 that the bearer might get an education and fit himself for a college of journalism. Different amounts from \$10.00 down had been subscribed by "Cash," "Sympathy," "J. Brown," and other donors, and under his arm the fellow carried several duplicates, presumably to use in large offices where a number of people could be reached quickly. I was called to the office and without telling him I could not hear, wrote down and asked him why he did not go to one of the free schools, and he told me in writing (he pretended to have lost speech as well as hearing) that the only good school for the deaf was the Graber School, Philadelphia, and I wondered afterward if he had not been making a pun on grabbing. I did not let him know that I could not hear, but in a loud tone told the young woman at the desk that it was a most worthy case, and to give the boy two dollars, at which he boy looked very much pleased, then I corrected myself, and told her I would give an order on Mr. Souweine, Secretary of the League of Elect Surds, and see if that organization would not give five dollars. Then I gave him an unsealed letter to Mr. Souweine, telling the gentleman to hand over \$3.00, also telling the young man just how to find Mr. Souweine's office, eight minutes walk from mine and as soon as he left we got Mr. Souweine's office on the wire and left it to that veteran impostor detector to spring the trap. But the young gentleman preparing to enroll at the famous Graber school and plank down his \$750 must have suspected something, for he never presented the other that called for five dollars. He certainly was not deaf for if he had been he wouldn't have presented his begging appeal in an office that had my name on the door.

up the paraphernalia, a young man came up and asked me my name. He got it in a little better spirit than in which the inquiry was made. Then he asked, demanded is a better word, what my occupation was, and I smilingly pointed out the several adjuncts to my bread and butter acquisition. He surveyed them carefully, and came back with:

"Live where?"

"New York," was my proud reply, as it is to all who can claim that joy.

Then he had one left and exploded;

"Gallaudet College, You?"

"Sorry, no," this with all the very real mournfulness I could muster.

"Uneducated?" This from him, with a bit of reprobation in the way he said it, and I had to 'fess up.

Afterwards I inquired about the young man and learned that he had managed to stay in the Preparatory Department on Kendall Green for almost a whole term, and from that time on divided the world into two component parts on his own reasoning and from his own standpoint. It was in this sense that I used the incident to illustrate something else, and fell from grace with some good college friends who had been misinformed not only as to what I said, but the way I said it. The moral, if there is any moral to it, is in that us amateurs should keep off the lecture platform.

◆
In the last issue of our magazine this department ran a clipping from *The Oklahoman*, which commented on a paragraph taken from the *Illinois Advance*, which stated that this writer "does not like bands composed of deaf or partially deaf boys." I purposely ran the *Advance-Oklahoman* clip without any comment, reserving till this issue my disclaimer that the *Advance* did not get me right. I distinctly stated that I thought bands made up of the hard of hearing was an invaluable adjunct to schools for the deaf that use military instruction as one of the means of bringing about better men. What I objected to was featuring these hard of hearing boys as deaf boys. Everybody knows what deaf means. It has only one meaning, and all the dictionaries (wasn't it grim irony for me to have to look it up—as if I didn't know?) state that deaf means the absence of hearing. What is possible for a near sighted person is impossible to the blind, and no one could honestly call a near sighted person blind, for the thing is ridiculous, yet a great many carelessly speak of hard of hearing people as deaf people, where of course they are distinctly not deaf. Most anything having to do with deaf people is used sensationally even by publications that aim to avoid any semblance of the "yellow." When I think of top notch in jackassity of achievement, the dishonor goes to the staid old *New York Times* with its "all the news that's fit to print" slogan, carefully lived up to, and yet they told of a gathering of deaf people here in New York that was slimly attended because of inclement weather and the deaf people had no one to take them to the meeting!

Sensational things are deliberately brought about to feature deaf people and embody heartless lies as to methods of restoration of hearing being brought about, and when the story from Pittsburgh was wired all over the land, it was done in the face of Principal Manning's protests that the results were inconclusive, and after his protest was any correction run? Not the style. Sensation is what is wanted; it sells papers even though it engenders false hopes that rise in thousands of hearts only to be hopelessly crushed out again.

Just the other day they were bringing the deaf to normalcy by giving them a ride in an airplane. Delightfully simple thing. All our friends ask us when we are going to take the cure and regard us as stubborn and indifferent when we tell them there's nothing to get excited about. A number of New York deaf men made ascents in airplanes during the war to try them out as observers, and every one came back to earth with his deafness intact, so they, nor we, did not enthuse over the Chicago girl's experience, and most of us concluded that she was an innocent victim of exploitation.

Interviewed after her ascent, a reporter asked how she liked the sense of hearing, and her reply was that "it was very pleasant," which might describe the trip, but if any real person achieved hearing after an experience of real deafness they would find other words than "very pleasant to describe it."

All this brings us to such sensational doings as we read of occasionally in the way of making dumb children speak, and deaf ones read the lips, both of which are possible, but making it applicable to all alike, certainly isn't, and making claims that one method is supreme satisfaction and the other

hopeless degeneracy, which in effect is the situation in one of our great cities, then we can justly ask to be saved from our friends.

But if all this sensational poppycock is the work of hearing people who ought to know better, we should not be confronted with the spectacle of deaf writers giving misleading information about deafness, and what deaf people are capable of. I recently read a fine story of Mr. Frederick Fancher's work as an organizer, trainer and conductor of "deaf" bands, but all references to Mr. Fancher is misleading where it speaks of him as a deaf man, for he is only hard of hearing. No deaf man could conduct a band. The thing is simply impossible. There can be no such thing as synchronism where a number of deaf people perform on musical instruments, so there are no bands of deaf musicians, and no deaf band leaders, for no man who cannot hear could function in such a capacity. There is so much of real accomplishment possible to deaf people, and they do accomplish many wonderful things, that there is no need at all to call the hard of hearing deaf people and assign to the deaf powers only possible to the hard of hearing, and the hard of hearing enjoy so much in this world that we who are really deaf do not, that there is no need to confuse the two, but if it must be done, don't let any of us who are deaf, or any who are educators of the deaf, or in any way interested in the deaf, have any part in this miserable, stupid and misleading BUNK.

◆
"Institution" and "semi-mute," are two of the most misused words that we come across in the L. P. F. In a single paragraph I have seen the first named used three times where the designation "school" would have been more apt and far less grating. Of course they are institutions, but higher up on the plane they are schools. Institution reeks of the eleemosynary and the custodial. It is a great deal easier to speak of it as a school than as an institution. Sometimes the excuse is in that it is the corporate title, but even then it can always be referred to as a school. If the school basket ball team goes away to meet hearing competitors, these will think more highly of the deaf if they come from a school than if they come from an institution. The old semi-mute thing was threshed out here and in the *Nebraska Journal* sometime ago and we did not get anywhere because of Mr. Booth's argument that it was a descriptive term necessary in the work and there it ended, but I am as opposed to this designation of the speaking deaf today, more than I was forty-three years ago when I entered the Fanwood school three months after losing my hearing, but with my speech normal I was listed on the records as a semi-mute. If I could not speak I would gladly be referred to as a mute, but with speech facilities intact and even better than that of some hearing people, I objected then, have objected ever since, and am once more objecting to the designation because there cannot by any possibility exist such an anomaly. I can conceive of a bell as being semi-muted, but even that is debatable, but a living human being who happens to be deaf but can speak is not a semi, hemi, demi, or any kind of a mute, and that's that. (*Lone Star* please copy for the benefit of Troy A. Hill).

◆
Speaking of the two divisions of deaf people in my time at school we were lumped in two bulks, or bulked in two lumps if you like that better. When one division was in the school room the other was at manual trades. This making sheep of one goats of the other, brought about little resentments and jealousies, as it always does wherever there are two factions in any way opposed. But once out in the world we find other eddying rings. School by school, and church by church, and then later come the factions made up of those from oral as differentiated from those from combined schools, and then again other divisions that separate

the hard of hearing from the totally deaf, and there are yet other spokes to the great wheel of deafness, but the hub of all is deafness.

I have seen chemically pure orals, as our old friend William Wade used to term them, in the various stages. Among them are those who positively won't learn even so much as the double-hand alphabet, for fear it will besmirch their pure oralism, and I think to make them feel they are on the plane of the hearing. Of course they are not, and never can be, but they think so. I have met many of them. Only the other day I had a long and interesting conversation with a graduate of a pure-oral school who was brainy enough to go through one of the greatest American universities, and he followed that up with study abroad, but with all his mental attainments he never learned the one-hand alphabet, and even, stumbles when using the two-hand. It seems to me that since I am deaf, and am always going to be deaf, I would leave nothing undone to acquire everything that deaf people find valuable, even if I didn't approve of it, and if a six year old child can, and does learn the manual alphabet in an hour it seems to me that a deaf graduate of a university ought to feel that even if the acquisition cannot do him any good, it cannot yet do him any harm, and there will be times when it will do him a great deal of good. It is simply a matter of prejudice that can only be eliminated with a knowledge of the facts.

Some years ago, I read of a celebration at a pure-oral school, and commented on an address made by one of the young women graduates who took her fellow graduates to task for disloyalty to their *alma mater* in learning to spell and to sign, and I spoke right out in meetin' giving my view point. A year or so afterward, I had the pleasure of being introduced to the young woman who did the calling down, and when I caught the name of the young woman I was about to meet I wished I was somewhere else, but after shaking a threatening finger at me, she put me entirely at ease by informing me that since then she had picked up a lot of signs, and had learned the alphabet and a new world was opened to her. That's the whole trouble with the C. P. O's who regard signs and the digit manipulations as low brow. They simply do not know and experience is the only school they will learn in. Within the last twenty-four hours I was a guest at a social affair very mixed as to educational methods, but very congenial as to attainments, and the components resolved themselves into two elements. The combined and semi-pure-orals formed one group, and the C. P. O's, all Northamptonites the other group, and to their credit be it said that they conversed as if they were normals, without gestures, and without mouthings, and they seemed to understand each other splendidly, so each to his own, but happiest he who can adapt himself to everybody else's.

In a recent issue I told of getting in bad with a Ford owner by reason of having sandwiched in a joke on Ford cars. It wasn't a bad joke as Ford jokes go; it was the answer given by a Ford owner as to the kind of car he drove, and his reply was to the effect that his car had formerly been the property of a Detroit millionaire, and of course there was no intent beyond getting off a quip that fitted in with something that had preceded, or followed it, but I got in worse through another tale equally harmless. Now "Being Deaf Gracefully," which was the vehicle I used in the several talks that I made on a two weeks' trip of one night stands, in some respects one of the most delightful series of events that can come to a man, being everywhere feted and dined without having to make a reservation for train, sleeper or hotel, and stepping from the train to some deaf man's auto and meeting many old time friends, and I know all these distinctions were not for the man himself, but for the official of the greatest organization the deaf have ever wrought, and only a lesser official at that.

But it wasn't the Ford car thing that queered me as much as a charge brought home to me that I had ought to have better sense than poking fun at Gallaudet College men. At I could not comprehend what it was all about, so I wrote for details, and I got them. Now there is no deaf man going through life without the finish that Gallaudet gives its graduates, or the help it bestows on the "Ex's" than this writer. No one gladly acclaims the great college more than I do. On this same trip it was my pleasure and privilege to address the children of the Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Kansas schools, and in each address I told the pupils in the clearest language and signs that I could muster that their lives would be fuller, more satisfactory and more successful if they could go to Gallaudet College, and if the full course was not possible, even two years on Kendall Green, would be a great help and at the Kansas school, in two chapel talks I mentioned some of the names of the people their school had sent to Gallaudet who had become illustrious in the deaf world. There was no faux pas in my talks to the pupils; and I did not look on the reference that was taken exception to as a faux pas, either, but I'll let the reader judge.

And, speaking of Texas at a dinner here in New York recently, a speaker had occasion to mention that state in laudatory words, speaking of it as the state of great open spaces where men are men, and women are governors, and I am only mentioning it here for the benefit of Troy Hill, Talbot, Hooper and some other of my good Texan friends.

Just the mention of photographing groups brought to mind that the most woe begone bunch of human countenances I ever saw are those portrayed in the delegate group taken at St. Paul last summer. It was not the fault of the photographer, as he had his trouble too, but the fault of the sun that blistered down on us. We had posed in several, and the delegates group was the last and by that time we were all roasted brown and every face in the group shows it.



National Association of the Deaf

Organized 1800. Incorporated 1900. An organization for the Welfare of all the Deaf

OFFICERS

ARTHUR L. ROBERTS, *President*
358 E. 59th St., Chicago, Ill.

O. W. UNDERHILL, *First Vice-President*
School for the Deaf, St. Augustine, Fla.

MRS. C. L. JACKSON, *Second Vice-President*
17 Lucile Ave., Atlanta, Ga.



F. A. MOORE, *Secretary and Treasurer*
School for the Deaf, Trenton, N. J.

THOMAS F. FOX, *Board Member*
99 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. City.

J. W. HOWSON, *Board Member*
California School for the Deaf, Berkeley, Cal.

EDW. S. FOLTZ, *Board Member*
School for the Deaf, Olathe, Kansas

Official Report of the President

Members of the N. A. D.

Dear Friends:

Although it has not been customary in the N. A. D. for the president to submit an annual report to members, recounting the activities of the association during the preceding year, I feel that in view of some criticism emanating from certain persons and given wide publicity in the "Journal," casting reflections on the present administration for its supposed lack of accomplishment, a resume of the past sixteen months' work will serve to show that the association has been working quietly and steadily in the interests of the deaf. These activities are grouped under various heads in the following summary:

Education

The association, through the president's office, has interested itself in the matter of the education of the deaf in three different States. In Connecticut, the deaf of that State composing the Alumni of the Hartford School, presented a memorial to State officials in which they advanced very strong arguments against continuing the Mystic School, and the association backed them up in this contention, believing that the arguments advanced were sound and that the views of the alumni should be given weight in any readjustment of the school situation in Connecticut.

In St. Louis, the years' long struggle of the Gallaudet School to prevent the abolition of the Combined System received attention from this office, and in one of the battles that developed soon after the present administration came into office, the association through its president lent its moral aid and counsel in the effort to prevent the pure oralization of this school. We have at all times tried to keep in touch with the situation in St. Louis, and any aid the association can possibly give will be forthcoming. The president has felt, as does Dr. Cloud, that the strongest bulwark against a change of method in this school rests in the attitude of the patrons favoring the retention of the Combined System, and up to the present time it appears that the patrons of this school are almost a unit in favoring the system long upheld by this association.

In still another State, which for obvious reasons we cannot mention at this time, as the situation has not yet clarified and matters are still in a state of suspense, the association has, through the president's office, taken decisive steps and made definite suggestions looking to improvement in educational and administrative features. When this situation clears and definite results are shown, the president will comment further.

The Committee on Preliminary Education, of which Mr. Marcus L. Kenner of New York is the chairman, has been working to obtain legislation requiring practicing physicians to report cases of young deaf children coming to

their notice, in order that parents of such children may be advised as to ways and means of aiding in the preliminary mental development of their offspring. Petitions have been printed by the association and circulated by Mr. Kenner and his committee, seeking to obtain legislative support of the project. We hope to see the ultimate success of this undertaking, and believe that it will be a boon to all young deaf children in every part of the country we are able to reach.

Finally, as far as the question of education is concerned, the association has under way the compilation of a booklet on educational aims and standards of the association, which will set forth all the tenets the association has upheld and steadfastly fought for during its forty-five years of existence. This booklet was planned and outlined very early in the present administration, but circumstances over which the president had no control intervened and held up its publication. This work will be carried forward to completion.

Motor Regulations

Early last Fall, it became apparent that the question of licensing motor car drivers and regulations governing them, and especially the deaf, was an extremely vital one, and that strong and aggressive action must be taken to safeguard the rights of deaf drivers of motor vehicles. We felt that Chief Beadell of our Traffic Bureau, who had rendered excellent service in the short time he had been at work, had his hands full in his immediate district, New Jersey, and that a larger organization was needed to co-operate with him and cover all parts of the country. To this end we enlarged the personnel of the Bureau to five members, so situated that they could instantly get in touch with any unfavorable development in their districts. The personnel of this committee, or Bureau, with Mr. Beadell as chief, was announced in the official organs last Fall. Since that time determined action has been taken in New Jersey in the effort to do away with the unjust discrimination against deaf drivers. Aid and counsel have been given the deaf of Maryland by Chief Beadell and this office, in their fight to remove similar discrimination in that State, and the Marylanders will shortly test the question in the courts as to whether or not the automobile commissioner has the right to deny the use of the public streets and highways to taxpayers of the State.

In Illinois, a committee headed by Mr. C. C. Codman, a member of the Nad Traffic Bureau, has been formed to scrutinize all automobile legislation proposed at Springfield, and to act should the emergency arise. Mr. Codman has gathered considerable data on deaf drivers in Illinois, which will be available to counteract unjust proposals designed to eliminate deaf drivers. The attorney of the Chicago Motor Club has been interviewed by the Rev. Mr. Dahms, a member of the Illinois committee, and he reports that the bill to be sponsored by the Motor Club at the present ses-

sion of the legislature does not discriminate against the deaf, but simply recognize their right to drive cars if they are otherwise qualified.

The association is ready to take instant and decisive action in any emergency arising that threatens the right of deaf drivers to enjoy the pleasures of motoring and their possible means or livelihood.

The Traffic Bureau will in due time codify and assemble all the data it has accumulated on this question into a booklet that will be available in future contingencies.

Impostors

Chief Purdum, of the Impostor Bureau, has been able in the past year to obtain some very favorable publicity in Chicago papers, calculated to warn the public against this species of human parasite. Before his departure for his present post at the Arkansas School, he was able to get promises of co-operation from the Chicago police department, and spent a great deal of time and effort in running down Chicago impostors. However, much as we regret to say it, the Chicago situation as regards impostors has been complicated by the fact that several bona-fide deaf-mutes of questionable character have engaged and are engaging in panhandling the public, peddling alphabet cards and otherwise playing upon the sympathies of hearing people. These deaf-mutes should be completely ostracized by the self-respecting deaf.

Industrial Survey

The committee appointed following the Detroit Convention in 1920 to supervise the work of the Industrial Bureau failed to function, and presented no report to the Atlanta convention in 1923. This office has reorganized the committee, and believes that capable and conscientious men have been placed in charge. It is the purpose of the administration to make an industrial survey of the country, insofar as the deaf are concerned, the results of this survey will be embodied in a publication by the association, calculated to place the abilities of the deaf in a better light before prospective employers. Industrial discrimination will also be investigated by the Bureau, when authentic cases are brought to its attention, and an effort will be made to co-operate in securing better industrial training for the deaf.

The National Labor Bureau project of the association, in charge of a Washington committee headed by Mr. W. P. Souder, is still pending in Congress, and while a project of this magnitude must necessarily be carried through tediously and with many delays over which the committee has no control whatever, the movement will be backed and sponsored in every possible way until success is attained.

Endowment Fund

The Endowment fund, inaugurated by Mr. George W. Veditz about the year 1910, and who started the ball rolling with the first contribution thereto, is now rapidly approaching the first \$10,000 mark. The favorable rate for life membership has aided greatly in augmenting this fund.

If the rate of progress keeps up, and all loyal supporters of the association and its avowed aims will make it a point to become life members at the earliest opportunity, it will not be long before the association can establish permanent headquarters with a paid official in charge, giving his entire time to administrative details and the furthering of projects in which the association is interested. This will take a great load off the shoulders of those who are compelled to earn their daily bread and at the same time give practically all their leisure hours to promoting the affairs of the association. Until this endowment fund reaches respectable proportions, and becomes sufficient to meet this desired end, the association will be handicapped as heretofore in accomplishing much that is worth while.

This administration is fostering the endowment fund to the full extent of its ability. If you are not now a life member, become one and do your part toward securing financial stability and effectiveness for the association—your association.

The Statue Funds

The Gallaudet Replica fund is now nearing completion, and it is hoped that the memorial to Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet at Hartford may be finished within a few months. This, however, should not deter the collecting of additional money for this purpose, as the committee will need more than it now has to complete its work. This committee has labored long and faithfully, and overcame many deterrents, and apparently insurmountable handicaps, part of which were caused by the late war, but the end of their labors is now in sight, and they are to be thanked and congratulated heartily.

The De l'Epee Memorial Statue fund also shows a goodly balance, and the committees that successively have had charge of this work have been resourceful and gradually added to the fund under difficulties. The present administration has felt that two statue funds in the field at one and the same time was a detriment, and slowed up the work of both committees. As the Gallaudet fund seemed very near completion, and the De l'Epee Fund had still a very long way to go, this office asked the latter committee to give the Gallaudet fund a clear field until it was finished and out of the way, and to this arrangement the committee very courteously agreed, with the understanding that the De l'Epee fund will be vigorously advanced when the Gallaudet monument is completed.

In passing, we wish to express the hope that the association will not undertake any more statue projects, at least not for a long time and until the Endowment fund has reached the desired proportions. For the most part, the deaf of the country are of the working class earning only moderate wages and salaries, and statutory, no matter what its sentimental value may be, is something in which they can ill afford to indulge in these times of high costs and stringent living conditions. There are many projects affecting their very existence that should be promoted and consummated, to the end that their worldly condition may be improved and their handicaps lessened as much as lies in the power of human ingenuity to accomplish. When the endowment fund has reached serviceable proportions and competent paid administrators placed in charge, then statutory may be indulged in and sentiment be given its due. And, we wish to point out, the salvation of the deaf, from an existence standpoint, lies in their own hands, in this age of great competition and multiplying handicaps. They must undertake and solve their own problems. Nobody is going to take time to do it for them.

Other Specific Activities

The association, through the president's office, early in the present administration, took action in a case involving a Florida deaf-mute whose automobile license had been revoked, or threat had been made to revoke it, because of an unavoidable accident in which this deaf man figured. The case was referred to First Vice-President Underhill of Florida for adjustment, and Mr. Underhill made a thorough investigation and reported to this office. Mr. Underhill assured us that there would be now no just discrimination with regard to deaf drivers in his State, and stated that he had taken action with the proper authorities in adjusting the case in question.

Last Fall, there were rumors that the North Carolina Labor Bureau for the Deaf was in danger of being abolished should a certain candidate for State office win at the polls. This office immediately offered every possible aid to Chief Robertson of the Bureau, but did not wish to take

any decisive step in the matter until Mr. Robertson's wishes were consulted, as we feared that undue outside activity might further jeopardize the situation. After conferring with Mr. Robertson, we took up the matter with the candidate in question and called his attention to the great work the Bureau was doing and could do for the deaf of North Carolina, and to the excellent record Mr. Robertson was making in his office. We have not heard the outcome of this situation, but have faith that the Bureau will continue to function and be of service to the State.

The president has offered the aid and backing of the association to the movement in Kansas, the object of which is to place the manual alphabet in schools for the hearing, thereby hoping to lessen somewhat the handicaps of the deaf in society, and to aid them in other ways. This brings to mind the valuable paper read at the San Francisco convention in 1915 by Dr. Young of Burlington, Iowa, in which he strongly advocated that efforts be made to advance the use of the sign language by the hearing public, claiming that it would be easier for a large portion of the public to learn the sign language than to teach very many deaf children to talk. In view of the strong recommendation given the sign language as a language by the action of George Washington University in granting university credits therefor, the time seems ripe for some action looking toward the advancement of the sign language, or at least the manual alphabet, among the hearing public.

The next triennial convention of the association has been given to the city of Washington, D. C. The Local and Program committees have been selected, and the exact date in the summer of 1926 will shortly be announced. We believe that the arrangements for this convention are in very capable hands, and coupled with the unrivaled advantages of Washington as a convention city, we are confident that this 1926 convention will be a very notable event in the history of the association, not only from an entertainment standpoint but because of the comprehensive program we hope to have arranged.

In Conclusion

The president asks for the active co-operation of every member in the effort to advance our interests. He believes that the foregoing report will assure the membership that the association is doing all it possibly can to meet every project that promises good for the deaf.

Faithfully yours,

ARTHUR L. ROBERTS,

President.

Chicago, January 26, 1925.

Letters from Our Humorist

BY HENRY CRUTCHER

DEAR READERS—Since we disappeared from the pages of this magazine some months ago a constant stream of letters from the subscribers, prominent statesmen and other men of affairs the world over has been pouring into the editor's office inquiring in a more or less facetious vein concerning our whereabouts, as the following excerpts from letters taken at random from the huge pile on Pop Porter's desk show. They range from the idle curiosity seeker, as: "Where's that funny cuss, C.," to the merely mercenary, as, "What's become of C., he owes me two bits," on down to the downright irrelevant, as, "Why doesn't that d— fool, C., write any more?" and etc. One or two even went so far as to state that they bet we were in a lunatic asylum somewhere, but moderated their statement somewhat by charitably adding that our incarceration was probably due to our brain having collapsed under the

terrific strain imposed upon it by composing our earlier literary gems for the SILENT WORKER. Others even went a point further by conjecturing that we might be in some bastille for the iniquitous. "Is C. in jail? Ain't he out yet? What was the charge, bigamy?"—and so they went.

Did you ever hear of anything so ridiculous?

You can imagine the relief then, when I picked up a dainty little perfumed envelope, post-marked Oshkosh, and extracted the following missive written in a delicate feminine, womanish, girlish hand:

Dear kind editor— Can you help me? I am a lonesome little maid of 36 summers, 5 feet 12 inches tall, 268 avoirdupois, worth \$20,000 and want a nice deaf husband.

I prefer a gentleman of letters, but before he wins my hand he must show that he is such a one by composing a literary masterpiece for the SILENT WORKER within the near future.

He must be under 40 and handsome. He must be a gentleman of culture and exceedingly intelligent and refined; chivalrous to woman-kind; respectful to the aged and kind to dumb brutes, as I have a cat and a canary.

Above all, he must be modest and unassuming.

I happen to be cross-eyed in two of my lustrous violet orbs, but as stated before, 'I have \$20,000.'

This is all and no more.

Yours expectantly, SOPHIA CLABBER.

P. S. He must also be able to milk, as I have a cow.

So you see, dear readers, little Sophia is responsible for our return to the SILENT WORKER fold. Tho she did not actually mention any names, it is perfectly obvious who Sophia wants for her mate. Now \$20,000 is \$20,000 regardless. But even if it weren't for the \$20,000, gallantry alone would prevent us from ignoring such a personal appeal, so to speak. So, dear little cross-eyed Clabber maid of Oshkosh, turn your lustrous violet orbs to the back cover of this magazine and find the latest literary masterpiece of a deaf gent who possesses all the sterling qualities you enumerated, even unto the P. S. (for to go into the details in the issue. Suffice to say for the prize—you should, with the advantage you have of being able to read both the verticals and the horizontals at the same time.

As to where we been 'at,' dear readers, we haven't the space to go into details in this issue. Suffice to say for the present that we just flew away with Peter Pan and Wendy to the a wonderful place; the queerest place; amazing, irritating and delightful—Cross Word Puzzleland.

We had a wonderful time there, but we soon found that the people who stayed there grew old and gray before their time. We didn't want to grow old, we wanted always to be boys. *So Wendy went home to her mother, Peter Pan to his flute of reeds, a piping, and we—well, here we are.

And we brought back a curious souvenir from that strange land to show you. See the back cover. Now go to it friends.

Yours sincerely, CRUTCHER.

*We have since learned that Peter Pan and Wendy have gone into the movies.

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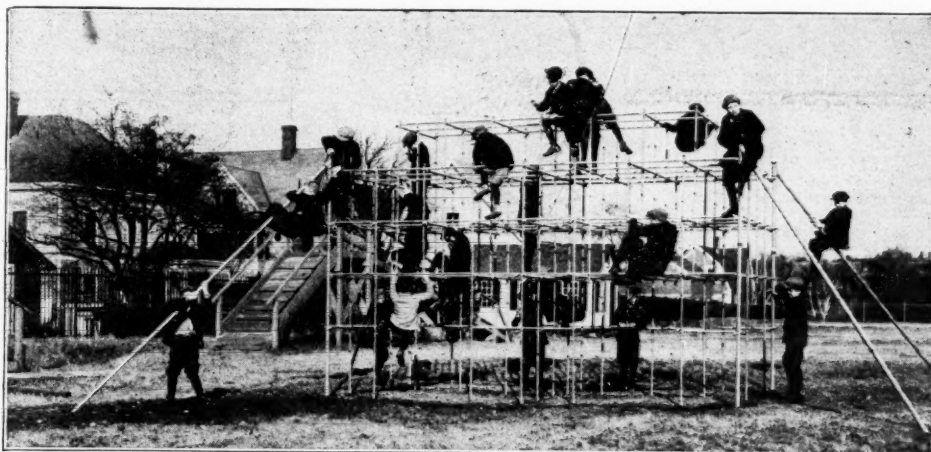
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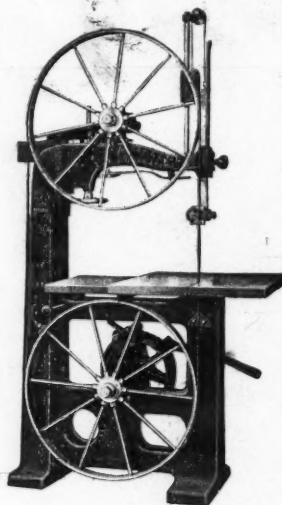
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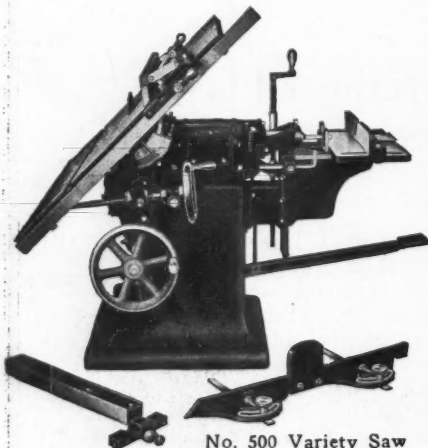
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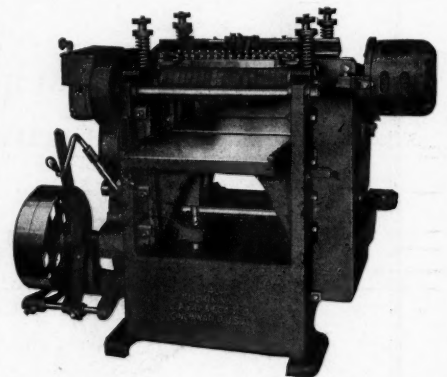
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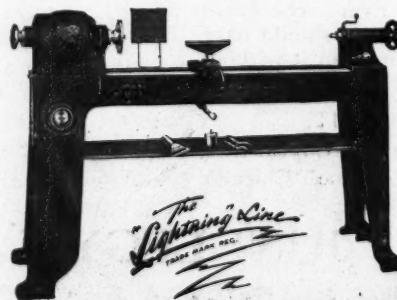
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